The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,933.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING FROM KURRACHEE AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S PENANG, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander ———, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 27th Septembe 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 270	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILLE, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL to be delivered at Malet Bunder on the Elphinstone Estate within one month of this date, and to be weighed and stacked there.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Steam Coal" will be received by the Resident Engineer at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 5 p. m. on MONDAY, the 1st October.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

September 22nd, 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p. m.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate, at Parell Road (known as Lall Baugh), also at Lower Colaba and at Kirkee (known as "Frere Lodge)."

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by the instruction of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, the following valuable landed properties, in three lots, on three different occasions, namely, lot No. 1, on the 29th of September next at the premises ; lot No 2, on the 6th day of October next, at the premises ; and lot No. 3 on the 13th of October next at the Auctioneers' rooms, No. 28, Apollo Street,

For particulars please refer to this paper of different dates.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadows Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

A large and choice collection of best workmanship and real parian figures and busts in great variety, such as Prayer Bather, Adonis and Jason, Lion and Lioness, Amonzo, Horse and Driver, Musician, Apollo and Diana, Warior, Milton, Shakespear, Loard, Seasons, &c., &c., also a collection of porcelain toys such as large and small dalls tea sets, &c., &c., and a fresh consignment of a celebrated maker John Moir and Son's jams consisting of orange marmalade, strawberry, raspberry, current, damson plum, black current gossberry, greengagoes, &c. 1 case 6 lbs. tins salted salmons.

4 Dozen travelling portmanteaus.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction at their room.

An invoice consisting of varieties of best ornamental and nicely gilted table lamps with fancy globes and chimnies, spare globes, cotton wicks, chimnies, &c.

An invoice consisting of E. plated cruet frames with 4, 5 and 6 bottles, &c :—

1 case of fancy walking sticks of different sorts.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and procelain ware, &c., the property of Lieut Beauclerk, the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert service, best platedware, such as best hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand with richest bottles, toast rack, salver, best electro plated spoons and forks, table cutlery by Mappin Brothers, paper machie trays, &c, handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sets of teakwood camp tables, handsome Hink's patent duplex table kerosine lamps with moon and punkha protector, hanging do., cut glass stem table argand lamp with engraved moon and bottom, mallet pattern dining room chairs, drawing room furniture, such as handsome French polished English pattern 3 seated ottoman, conversation sofas, easy and drawing room chairs, foot-stool, rich English velvet pile carpets, lady's handsome davenports, pier tables, corner whatnots, tea poys, wine tables, handsome English painted four post bedstead, reclining couches, clothes and gown presses, chiffoniers, dressing and washing tables, handsome mahogany cheval and toilet glasses, Bengal cots, towel hours, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled Rifle, books, a fine collection of choice plants, (if not previously disposed of) a light English built mail phaeton, a do. do. office brougham, a grey brougham mare, a ladies' riding horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at No. 113, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c.. the property of C. F. Farran, Esq., Barrister at-law, the same comprises a set of handsome glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and desert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet pickle, and liquour frames, waiter, tea set, butter pot, set of beaded pattern spoons and forks handsome dessert knives and forks in case for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a first-rate double barrelled gun in case by G. Manlay, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, made to order, such as a handsome telescope, dining table for 22 persons, Madras pattern sideboard, and dining room chairs, dumb waiter, handsome English pattern oblong, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, handsome chiffonier with marble top and mirror back, splendid pier glasses with gilt console tables, ornament stands, lady's work tables, rich Brussels drawing room carpets, Tucker's plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, rich table ornaments, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, a pair of large bronze statues, handsome teakwood, four-post bedstead, reclining sofas dressing and washing tables, cloth presses with plate glass door, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., a fine collection of choice and rare plants, law books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built light mail phaeton, by Rogers.
1 handsome English-built light miniature brougham, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Service grey Australian Brougham mare.
1 Lady's handsome flea-bitten grey riding horse.
Sets of single and double harness, child's perambulators, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2 p.m., the valuable jewellery and silver ware belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkureen, comprising gold ornaments called kakans, kooluck, chundunhar, heerakunthy, chund, patlees, toddas set with diamonds, bars, goondas, rings, and other ornaments, pearl bangles set with emeralds, pearl soodys, moogrees, salkees, nag, nose ring, chandla, kalgathy, tummony, kap and other ornaments, silver cups boxes, lotas, chowfoola, chunam box, trays, saucers, kammal, anklets called sackla, utterdance, currundia, &c., &c.

—The above is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th September, sell by Public Auction in Agiary Lane, near Funuswady, the household furniture, &c, belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Goomtoo Naikin Shirodkureen, consisting of furniture, 8 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper brass utensils, &c.

SPECIAL TEA SALE.

Messrs. CRAFORD and Co. will offer for sale at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 29th September, sale commencing at 3 p.m., a parcel of the choicest HIMALAYAN TEAS.

Orange Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pekoe, Souchong, Byjnauth mixture, Souchong and Bohea.

In lots of 2 lbs, 4 lbs, and 6 lbs. to suit the convenience of consumers. All the teas are guaranteed plantation packed, and are offered to the public with a view to introduce real genuine Indian Tea to Bombay consumers. The attention of commanders of vessels homeward bound is specially invited, as this sale offers an opportunity, rarely met with, to secure genuine Indian Teas packed in one pound parcels at the plantation, which is a guarantee that each description is pure and free from mixing. Persons having remittances to make to England, will find it advantageous to send the value in these choice Himalayan Teas, and thereby save the loss in exchange.

Samples on application at auction prices.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares. A Light English-built Miniature Brougham, &c., At No. 7, Tarwady, opposite the Army Clothing Office in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct., sale commencing at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at his residence 7, Tarwady, the No. valuable and handsome household furniture, Brougham &c., the property of A. G. Almond, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a gentleman breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's NEW DUPLICATE LINE through TIFLIS, STAVROPOL, and KERTCH is now COMPLETED and WORKING excellently.

Telegrams for Europe are received at all the Government Telegraph Offices and should be marked VIA TEHERAN, for which word no charge is made.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by OVERWORK, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY & Co., 14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

Agents for India :—

Bombay : Madon and Co.
Allahabad : Lyell and Co.
Lucknow : Sinclair and Co.

Messrs. Kirby and Co. forward a 10s. Bottle to any Post Town in India carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s. 6d.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,

AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash.................Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE ÆRATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into this market by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), and prepared at their ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices ; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

AKRODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect, on the Animal Skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per bottle Re. 1-8 per ; Dozen Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infalliable* in the destraction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TEA MEETING at half past seven TONIGHT, Falkland Road Hall. Admission—ONE RUPEE

WANTED, by an EXPERIENCED VETERINARIAN, a SITUATION. Apply to "B.," care o, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a quantity of good China and other MATTING, new last MAY. Apply P. V. JAMES, R. N., Upper Colaba.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, as COACHMAN, or general management of Horses. Apply to "C.B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SALE of choicest HIMALAYAN TEAS, guaranteed Plantation packed, at Crawford's Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, at 3 p. m.

WANTED, by a young European Gentleman, LODGINGS, (or Board and Lodgings) in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply "X Y," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST received a choice selection of PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS. C. D. FLETCHER, No. 9, Meadow Street.

WANTED, BUIST'S INDEX to BOOKS and PAPERS on the Physical Geography, Antiquities and Statistics of India. The last edition required. Apply to THACKER & Co., Bombay.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S THIS DAY. PUNCH, VANILLA, and RASPBERRY. Ice Fruit, Drinks, Cream Soda, Ham Sandwiches, Mutton and Chicken Patties.

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(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

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(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

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HARNESS,
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CONSULTATION FREE.

MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Patent Medicines of all kinds ; Dietetic Preparations ; Toilet Requisites ; Pebble Spectacles ; Eye Glasses and Preservers ; Smelling Salt bottles in varieties, &c.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE, RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st, the DOWN MAIL WILL LEAVE Bombay Colaba, at 9 p.m., Surat 5-10 Broach 7, Baroda 8-54 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a m.

The Up-mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3-5 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45 and Surat at 9 55 p.m., and arrive at Bombay, Colaba, at 6-10 a.m.

The up mixed will leave Wadhwan at 8-15 a m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 2-35 p.m. ; Ahmedabad 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat 6-5 p.m. ; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba 6-50 p.m.

The down mixed will leave Colaba 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat 7 p.m. ; Surat 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m. ; Ahmedabad 12-5 noon and arrive at Wadhwan at 6-30 p m.

Alterations to correspond with the foregoing alterations will be made in Branch line trains, for the particulars of which please to see the Time-tables which will be exhibited at all stations in a day or two.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 21st September 1877.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment' notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

NOW READY,
A new and enlarged Edition of
TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN'S
Illustrated, Descriptive, and priced
CATALOGUE,
containing
320 closely printed demy quarto pages
and
950 high class engravings of
THEIR SPECIALITIES
and general Machinery and Tools.

Price Rs. 7-8. *Free by Post.*

This Catalogue can be had immediately on application to Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Metal Mart, Bombay, who import and keep stocks of many of Tangye Brothers and Holman's Specialities.

CAUTION.

WITH reference to the notice of sale appearing in the local papers, English as well as Gujrati, under the signature of Messrs Menesse and Co, stating that on Wednesday the 26th September Instant they will sell by public auction under instructions of Sagun Atmaram Wagley, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Laxumibai, widow of the late Gangadher Ramchundra Joshi, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th August 1875, and made between the said Laxumibai of the one part and the said Sagun Atmaram Wagley of the other part, all that the property hereinafter particularly described, we are instructed on behalf of Moreshwar Chintaman, Bhaskar Chintaman, Dinkar Chintaman and Ganpatrao Chintaman, infants, sons of Chintaman Gangadhur and grand-sons of Gangadhur Ramchundra Joshi, by their guardian Bhaskar Bajiba to give the following notice. The said Laxumibai never was nor is she entitled to more than an estate for life in the said premises. The said premises originally belonged to Gungadhur Ramchundra Joshi, and he by his Will in the Marathi language, bearing date the 12th of March 1867, devised and bequeathed the said premises to his widow the abovenamed Laxumibai for her life, and after her death to the said infant Moreshwar Chintaman, and such other sons as should thereafter be born to Chintaman Gangadhar, the son of the said testator. The said will was proved and declared to be a valid Will in Suit No. 305 of 1871 which was brought by the said Laxumibai and the said infants Moreshwar and Bhasker Chintaman against one Keshowram Bapuji to set aside a sale of the said premises to him by the Sheriff, who sold the same as being the property of the said Chintaman Gangadhar Joshi. By the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the said Suit No. 305 of 1871, it was held and declared that the said Laxumibai was entitled to a life interest only in the said premises with the remainder in perpetuity to the said infant Plaintiffs, and such male issue as might thereafter be born to the said Chintaman Gangadhar ; and by the said Decree it was further ordered and declared that the sale of the said premises by the Sheriff of Bombay to the said Keshowram Bapuji was void and should be set aside. And we are further instructed to notify to the public that the said Laxumibai had no authority whatsoever from or on behalf of the said infants or any of them to mortgage, sell or in any way alienate their or any of their interest in the said premises or any part thereof, and the Mortgage referred to in the advertisement under notice to which neither the said infants nor their guardian are or is a party is not in anywise binding on them or any of them, nor is their interest in the property in any way affected by it. All persons are hereby apprised of the above facts and cautioned against dealing with the property in question or any part thereof by purchase, gift, or otherwise, to an extent further or otherwise than the interest of the abovementioned Laxumibai therein. Should any one buy or in any way deal with the premises contrary to the intent and meaning of this notice, he, she or they will do so at his, her, or their peril and risk and will be liable to an action at the suit of the Infants respecting their right and interest in the property described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and stables thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, fronting on the West side of the public passage or lane leading to the Kumbhartuk a cart now and for some time past in the occupation of the said Laxumibai widow and her tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 23, and containing by admeasurement 350 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Murarbhai Vitookandass, on the West by the public passage leading to the said Kumbhartukda Lane, on the North by the property of Ganpat Hari hund and on the South by the property of Bhaskar Vishwana h.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1877.

JANARDHUN & GHANDHIBHOY,
Attorneys at Law.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

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STILL HOCKS.

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BODENHEIMER	"	Quarts	"	16	0
Do.	"	Pints	"	9	0
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NIERSTEINER	"	Quarts	"	20	0
Do.	"	Pints	"	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	"	Quarts	"	22	0
Do.	"	Pints	"	12	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	"	Pints	"	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	"	Quarts	"	32	0
Do.	"	Pints	"	17	0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

HUNGARIAN WINE.

OFNER	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	16	0

BURGUNDY.

SAUTERNES	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	18	0
BEAUNE	"	"	"	22	0

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EXSHAW'S No. 1	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	36	0
HENNESSEY'S	"	"	"	31	8

J. NEUBERG,
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THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. Price—Four Annas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

CONSOLS in London were yesterday unchanged at 95⅝; French Rentes, however, were quoted ½ per cent lower, at 105¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday closed, according to Reuter, with a hardening tendency, but prices show no improvement. Sales were reported of 14,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11⅝, an advance of ⅛, and Futures, of December shipment, at the unchanged rate of 11⅜ cents. per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were firm.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil in Mincing Lane were without alteration.

The Home Market for Linseed and Rape is described as quiet but steady. Linseed, both Calcutta and Bombay, shows a slight improvement in quotations; Calcutta Rapeseed, ex-warehouse, was a shade lower; in Ferozepore, no change was made. No alteration is observable in the Home rates for Indian Wheat.

Bar Silver has advanced in London, the latest quotation being 54⅝d. per ounce.

With regard to Council Drafts Reuter telegraphs that the report that the periodical biddings are to be suspended is confirmed.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The first thing this morning no Bank here was naming the higher rates, quoted yesterday, for sale of its Bills, but later on business was done at 1s. 9½d. per rupee for 6 months' sight Bills. On the opening of the Market, 1-16d. advance was made in the rates, named for Credits and Document Bills, but one Bank coming out as a buyer at yesterday's rates, some of the others followed suit. The amount of Private Bills making has been very small; in Bank Paper a moderate business has been done. In the afternoon a quieter feeling set in, in so far as Bank Bills were concerned, as our closing quotations will show. We quote on London:

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 9⅜d. per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight.1s. 9½d. ,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 7-16d. ,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 7-16d. ,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 9½d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9½d. ,,

On Calcutta, some business has taken place in Bills on demand at 3 annas per cent premium, and Bills at 60 days' sight have been sold at Rs. 99 per Rs. 100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues neglected, and no change can be made on our quotations which are still 93¾ to 94 for Four, 94 for Four-and-a-half and 101⅝ to ¾ for Five-and-a-half per cents, with a downward tendency.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have advanced ½ per cent, they being now quoted at 36½ per cent premium. A further decline of Rs. 5 per share is quoted in Colaba Land shares. As usual, there are some changes to notice in the prices of Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares. Fleming having advanced Rs. 5, and differences in favour of buyers being shown as follows: Rs. 5 in Nursey and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Broach and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey and Mazagon, and Rs. 20 in Morarjee Gooculdass.

COTTON.—Prices are unchanged but continue to be firmly maintained, too firmly, for until there is a closer approximation between rates ruling here and at Home, there will be little chance of profitable business.

SEEDS and WHEAT.—We have no new feature to notice in the markets for either Seed or Wheat.

PIECE GOODS continue as dull as ever and there is no appearance yet of the demand so long hoped for springing up.

COALS.—We have no change to report.

FREIGHTS continue dull and unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	683½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	875
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,105
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,300	150	all	10 p.s*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	820
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	990 xd
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	50 p.s*	990
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,165
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,180 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,065
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,005
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	935
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,270 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,345
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	745 xd
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	990
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akola Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	400 xd
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	350
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG LANDSEER, 426 tons, Captain R. T. Dixon will sail to-day for Balasore in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. W. Starrat, sailed yesterday for Negapatam in ballast.

THE s. s. BLENHEIM, 1,307 tons, Captain A. C. Holeman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ANNE ROYDEN, 1,175 tons, Captain R. J. Thomas, will sail to-day for Calais, with a cargo of 27,120 cwts linseed, 2,107 cwts bones, and 75 tons iron.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and one hundred and eleven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s, s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. CRAIGFORTH, 863 tons, Captain G. S. C. Farmer, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 815 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—One Asst. Apothecary, and one hundred and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE A. LINE s. s. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (August 22nd), via Liverpool, Port Said, Aden and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Capt and Mrs McCall and infant, Mr Beale, Mrs and two Misses Casserat, and Mr and Mrs Underdowne and child.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Craigforth (s)	Farmer	Kurrachee, Sept 20.
25	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Sept 22.
	Trinacria (s)	Hutchinson	Glasgow, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Garsloch	Greenwood	Calcutta.
25	Burmah (s)	Smith	Zanzibar, &c.
	Akola (s)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Blenheim (s)	Holman	Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Nagapatam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Anne Royden, Thomas, to Calais.
Brig Landseer, Dixon, to Balasore.

The Steamer Punjaub, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
	St. Enoch	Browse	Hull, June 16.
	Cyrene (s)	Brown	Bombay, Sept 4.
	D. of Lancaster (s)	Russell	Madras, Sept 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
	Oriental (s)		
	Japan (s)		
	Argyll (s)		
	Emblehope (s)		
	Denbighshire		
	Star of Denmark		
	M of Marchioness		

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—3 hogsheads glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee; 9 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Pembroke s—2 casks brassware, Essoofbhoy Caderbhoy.
Childwall Hall s—1,887 bars and 160 bundles bar iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 3 casks hardware, H D F Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—12 cases sheet glass, and 1 case card boards, Louis Frank; 4 cases plate glass, Esmalljee Tajbhoy; 3 cases toys, Abdool Raymon; 201 boxes window glass, Ameroodin Fazalally; 3 packages glassware, Soemar Veera; 2 cases plate glass, Abdoolally Hassamally; 25 packages papers, 1 case stationery and 10 bales strawboards, Abdoolally Abdoolrehim and Co.
Scottish Chief—700 bundles faggot steel, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Afton—8 crates earthenware, The National Bank of India.
Eagle—6 crates earthenware, The National Bank of India.
Palm s—15 cases glassware, The National Bank of India.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s—20 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—52 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee
Persia s—40 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases claret, D D Shah; 30 cases champagne, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 25 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—6 cases gooraco, Merwanjee Dadabhoy.
Travancore s—125 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolseedass; 45 bales wool, Fuckeerchund Luckmeechund; 28 bales hemp, Mowjee Godhoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—6 bales skins, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale carpet, C Grandena; 125 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—12 tins castor oil, C Gronodona.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe s—1 pot sandlewood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·750
Temperature of the Air.................. 82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.................. 79·3
Dew Point .... 78·3
Relative humidity of Air .... ·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) .... 87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).. 77·1
General Direction of wind ......FSE, E, N, NNW, NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, ENE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 225
Fall of Rain .... 0·02
Total fall during month.................. 3·87
,, ,, ,, year .... 60·77

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, from leave, from Khandalla.
Humfrey, Captain, Bombay 10th Regt N I, on leave, from Neemach.
Connor, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Parker, Surg, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Fry, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, on Med Cert, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Parker, Surg, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Ross, Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Tannah.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 22.)

Major A W Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Political Agent, Gwalior, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on other duty of Colonel J Watson, C B, V C.

Mr G G Vander Beek, Assistant Surveyor, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard.

Mr J A Anderson, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' special leave, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr W W Shanks, Assistant Engineer, is granted eighteen months' furlough and the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr E Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J M Montague, Assistant Engineer, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Mr T J Dumayne, Assistant Engineer Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages.

Mr P Bradley, Sub Engineer, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr J Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, to the Mooltan District.

Mr W C Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Surveys to Engineer-in-Chief's Office for special duty.

Mr R C Williams, Engineer Apprentice, is transferred from the Western Extension Surveys to the Mooltan District.

Mr G J Hynes has been appointed (provisionally) to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.

Mr John Dillon has been appointed to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana.

Mr M LeBreton has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana, vice Mr Dillon, deputed to officiate as Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. McG.—The orthography of the word in dispute is obsolete.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

NADIRSHAW—September 25th, at Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Cowasjee, son of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Nadirshaw, brother of Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirshaw, aged 32 years. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 7 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PALMER—September 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant E. Palmer, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—September 18th, at Seebpore, Howrah, Robert Barclay, Government Surveyor, aged 37 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.

TO-DAY'S telegrams show that the army of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali, has reached the limit of its offensive action, and that the Russians have simply been carrying out a predetermined scheme in retiring slowly from near the Rustchuk-Shumla line of railway to an entrenched position at Biela, on the river Jantra, where they can repulse with ease all the attacks of the enemy. The defeat at Plevna forced the Russian leaders to abandon their ambitious design of overrunning the whole Balkan Peninsula, and to contract their operations within a comparatively narrow area; and it is astonishing that they should have been allowed time to effect the necessary concentration of their forces. A good deal has been said in disparagement of Russian generalship since the check experienced at Plevna exposed the rashness of the invaders' original plan of campaign; but the progress of the war since the end of July, while it has enhanced our admiration of the splendid fighting qualities of both the Turkish and the Russian soldiers, has at the same time shown that the Turks are at least as badly commanded as the Russians. The great lesson taught by the campaign—a lesson full of comfort to nations which maintain small armies—is, in fact, that large armies are powerless to do much mischief unless they are handled by men of rare military capacity. There are very few officers competent to direct the operations of a force of even 20,000 men; yet Russians and Turks seem to have assumed that anybody having the rank of a general could command an army of 60,000 or 80,000 men in the field. Osman Pasha's stroke of good luck gave the Turks an unequalled opportunity, which once lost can never be regained, of driving their enemy across the Danube. Had Suleiman Pasha, in the beginning of August, hastened by forced marches through the Passes left open to him to join Osman's force at Plevna, the combined armies of these two generals might have struck a probably fatal blow at the Russians by advancing from Plevna to Sistova and threatening to destroy the bridge across the Danube. Had he even joined Mehemet Ali on the other flank of the invading army, the Russian position in Bulgaria would have been seriously endangered. But, instead of adopting either of these courses, Suleiman, against his own judgment it is said, attempted to force his way up the Shipka Pass, and dashed to pieces the flower of the Turkish soldiery against the Russian entrenchments in that Pass. Thousands upon thousands of men must have been sacrificed in useless front attacks on a position which might easily have been turned, for the Russians would have been compelled to evacuate the Pass if either Mehemet Ali or Osman, reinforced by Suleiman's troops, had gained any decided success in Bulgaria. All the desperate fighting in the Pass has served no other purpose than to illustrate the valour of the private soldiers in both the contending armies, and to afford Mr. Archibald Forbes the chance of delighting the world with the most spirit-stirring description of a battle that has been written since the publication of Dr. Russell's account of the glorious disaster of Balaklava. It must have been an agreeable surprise to the Russians to find that the two Turkish armies in Bulgaria remained inactive on either flank while Suleiman was making desperate efforts to force his way through a defile which a few thousand men could hold against a great army. Osman Pasha seems never to have really ventured beyond his entrenchments at Plevna, while Mehemet Ali only began to move after the Russians had received large reinforcements and nearly completed their preparations for assailing Plevna once more in what they believed to be irresistible force. When at last the bombardment of Plevna had begun, Mehemet Ali became suddenly eager for the fray; but, as his army advanced, the Russian left wing fell back, fighting at every step of the way so as to gain time, by opposing probably only small forces to the Turkish army. Mehemet Ali seems to have been greatly elated by successes which yielded him none of the fruits of victory, but now he finds himself checked in front of the line of defence which the Russians have entrenched along the river Jantra. The whole Russian army, (numbering probably 200,000 men, is now concentrated within the space bounded on the east by a line drawn from Pyrgos on the Danube to Biela, Tirnova, and Fort Nicholas in the Shipka Pass, and westwards again from Tirnova to Selvi and Lovatz, whence the line enclosing the right wing runs past Plevna to Nicopolis on the Danube. No point of this space is at a distance of two days' march for Russian infantry from any other point; and the rapidity with which reinforcements were despatched the other day to Fort Nicholas, while the attack on Plevna was still going on, shows the advantages possessed by an army occupying as it were an inner entrenched position and able to direct a superior force in succession against scattered armies assailing the position at different points. If the Russians cannot now overwhelm and utterly destroy one or other of the Turkish armies, their military capacity must be set down as a thing of the past. The news of what is going on around Plevna is still conflicting, but a comparison of the accounts from either side justifies the inference that the Russians are blockading Plevna and hope to reduce it by stopping Osman Pasha's supplies of food and ammunition, since they cannot take it by direct assault. If, however, after all their boasts about the great anxiety they have felt to get the Turks to meet them in the open field, they have been unable to prevent a Turkish force from entering Plevna with a convoy of ammunition, it is obvious that the blockade must be quite ineffective. But we do not believe that the convoy is safe yet.

GIVE a dog a bad name and you may hang him; and it would almost appear as if a man in India had only to be known as a European to cause him to be pursued more vigorously with the terrors of the law than any other species of person. If a European commits a fault, the Judge almost invariably laments that he, a European, should do this thing, then weeps over his degraded nationality, and finally gives him the severest punishment it is in his power to inflict. Judges are frequently endowed with a large amount of sympathy, and we suppose it is only the Procrustean necessities of duty which compel them to act as if they really did not possess a particle of human feeling. We very well remember an affecting scene in the Bombay High Court during a Criminal Sessions. A native was found guilty of murder. The Judge enlarged on the heinousness of his offence, went in and about the law most learnedly, and then came to the part where he had to display his sympathies. He expressed his sorrow—his deep sorrow—to see a man placed in such a position as the prisoner at the bar, and he could see no reason why such a man should not live to become a useful member of society. He referred to the feelings of his mother and sisters, and almost wept as he asked himself if there could be no hope for the unfortunate prisoner. However, he managed to sum up pretty strongly and to pass sentence of death, albeit with a quivering in his voice. The prisoner was removed, when presently the Judge asked him to be called into Court again. Everybody thought that the sympathetic Judge was going to rescind the fatal sentence, and a glimmer of hope glistened in the prisoner's eye. Sorrowfully the Judge lifted his head, and looked at the constable in charge of the convict. There was a hush in Court. "Tell the prisoner," said he, with the utmost politeness, "he will be told afterwards the time and place of execution." Then the prisoner was taken away again, evidently disappointed because he had been recalled only to hear such a piece of uncomfortable intelligence. It seems to us that when Europeans are brought up for trial, they are frequently as unprofitably condoled with as this prisoner was. The Judge sympathises with them deeply in their unfortunate position, and then tells them that as they are Europeans they ought to have known better, and must therefore be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. Now, why should the name of European be made the excuse for punishments which would not be inflicted upon natives? Surely, Europeans do not possess such enormous privileges in this country that their punishments should be harsher than other men's if they fall. Have not unfortunate Europeans the right to ask some such questions as Shylock once put with considerable effect. "Hath not a poor European eyes?—hath he not hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a native is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us do we not laugh? if you poison us do we not die? if you wrong us shall we not revenge?" We venture now to put out a humble protest against the severity which is supposed to be justified by the fact of an unfortunate man being a European. If a man's offence deserves to be mercifully dealt with, the consideration whether the offender is a European or a native ought to have no weight with the Judge. If it has become the fashion with the officials of this country to take every opportunity of punishing a European who has committed himself by some indiscretion, and to hold him up as a conspicuous example alike of the justice of the British administration and as a foil for the virtuous Europeans who shudder at his offence and wash their hands of his nationality, they ought, at all events, in simple justice to reflect that there is no reason why they should make their punishments the severest they can inflict. So far from punishing Europeans with greater severity than natives, they ought (if there is to be any difference observed in the punishment of people belonging to different nationalities), to treat the Europeans with even less severity than natives, because imprisonment in this country tells with tenfold more severity upon a foreigner than it can upon a native of the soil. At all events, it is contemptibly mean for the representatives of British justice in this country to sacrifice poor Europeans for the mere sake of winning the admiration of the natives; and yet this is one of the means which is continually being resorted to by the authorities for the sake of gaining a fleeting popularity among people who derive less satisfaction from the fact of the law being vindicated than they do from the fact of a European being harshly treated. That is to say, the policy of those who desire to make a prominent feature of their administration the bitter degradation of Europeans is simply one of pandering to the mingled patriotic and brute passions of the multitude. This is proved by the howl of satisfaction which proceeds from the genuine native press whenever a European has been convicted, taunted from the Bench for his nationality, and then punished with as much ferocity as the Penal Code will admit. They are either delighted with the punishment or pretend to believe that it was not severe enough. Surely, when such base prejudices are at work, it is unjust to sacrifice the poor law-breaking European for the sake of glutting them. We do not want Europeans who have become criminals to be favourably treated; we only claim on their behalf that no considerations of so-called Imperial policy should cause them to be more harshly dealt with than a native would be under similar circumstances.

Several cases have recently occurred which may illustrate the justice of our remarks. At the last Criminal Sessions held in Bombay—Sir Charles Sargent presiding—two peculiar cases were tried. In one a native was the offender, in another a European, or, as the judge said, a "person claiming to be a European." In the case of the native, the life of a highly-respected European resident of Bombay was concerned; in the case of the person professing to be a European, some silver of the value of about Rs. 12 was concerned. Yet the punishment meted out to the different offenders was quite remarkable. On the 7th August last Dr. Dugald Macgregor was returning from his professional duties in the harbour, when a large native boat known as a prow was observed rapidly approaching. The men in Dr. Macgregor's boat called out when the prow was about fifty yards off, but no notice was taken of their warnings, and the prow dashed on to the boat, and Dr. Macgregor lost his life. The evidence led showed that none of the men in the prow was on the look-out. They were all busy about the rigging, or doing something else which was certainly not connected with looking out where they were going. Upon this evidence the jury found the tindal of the prow, Shaik Ahmed Mahomed, guilty of navigating his vessel in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. The Judge thereupon told Shaik Ahmed that he must pass only a light sentence upon him, as this was the first case of the kind that had come under his notice. The sentence of the Court was therefore that Shaik Ahmed should suffer a month's imprisonment "as a warning "to people of his class." Thus Dr. Macgregor lost his life through Shaik Ahmed's rashness and negligence, and Shaik Ahmed escaped with a month's simple imprisonment. Now we come to the contrasting case. Julius Amelius Boardman, formerly deputy jailor in the Yerrowda Jail, was charged with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust as a public servant under the following circumstances. According to the statements of the prosecution—much of the evidence in support of which was of a kind that reflected discredit on the witnesses—there was an electro-plating shop in the jail, which was in charge of a convict named Downing who knew electro-plating and taught the other prisoners. On the 19th July, Boardman applied to Downing for 12 tolas of silver, which he sent in to the Poona bazaar to be sold by the hands of a sepoy named Jalam Singh. The proceeds of this sale were Rs. 12, which Boardman applied to his own use. On the 24th July he wrote to Downing for 4 more tolas and appears to have received them. For the defence it was contended that no breach of trust was committed as Downing, and not Boardman, was in charge of the misappropriated silver; in fact, it seems as if the governor of the jail was as much responsible for the silver as Boardman was. The jury, however, accepted the prosecution's view of the case and found Boardman guilty on all the charges concerning the 12 tolas. Before sentence was passed upon him, Boardman asserted that until he was brought down to Bombay he did not know of what offences he had been charged, and that on certain representations he made to the Inspector General of Prisons he was permitted to resign and was not dismissed. The Judge, however, saw no extenuating circumstances in Boardman's favour. He was satisfied with the verdict of the jury—although he had not been with some of the evidence on which that verdict was founded. It was true it was a small sum of money, amounting to about Rs. 12, that the prisoner was charged with misappropriating; but nevertheless, said the Judge, he was placed in a responsible position, having charge of the electro-plating shop. "Moreover," he added to the prisoner, "you are a European, or at least you "claim to be a European, and the Gov"ernment had therefore a right to expect "from you a high standard of conduct. "I cannot therefore, with any regard for the "public service, pass upon you a lighter sentence "than *three years' rigorous imprisonment*." Thus Shaik Ahmed for being the means of killing a man through his negligence, gets a month's imprisonment; and a man "claiming to be a European," for misappropriating Rs. 12 worth of silver, gets three years' rigorous imprisonment! Boardman's salary was Rs. 120 a month. For that sum Government expected an extraordinary standard of conduct in the European who was deputy jailor in the Yerrowda jail; and because Boardman did not reach the exalted level of moral purity which such a salary ought to represent, and because he claimed to be a European, he makes himself liable to one of the most terrible punishments that could be inflicted on a criminal convicted of an offence short of manslaughter! For misappropriating Rs. 12, he receives a punishment equivalent to what might be inflicted upon thirty-six Shaik Ahmeds, each found guilty of killing his man through carelessness! Is not this attaching too heavy a penalty to the name of European and the responsibility of jailors on Rs. 120 a month? We allow the facts to speak for themselves. One thing seems clear; if Boardman had not had the misfortune to claim to be a European, he might have escaped with a less punishment than three years' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating Rs. 12 worth of silver that happened to be in another man's charge.

Now we shall change the scene to Bengal. At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, on the 13th inst., George Charles Heenan pleaded not guilty to a charge of having, on the 3rd August last, at Sahebgunge, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, caused the death of one Govindo by shooting him with a revolver loaded with ball, with the knowledge that he was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, or any bodily injury, which was likely to cause death. A second count charged the prisoner with the minor offence of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt. It appears that an Indigo planter named Landale and his wife were residing at Sahebgunge in August, when they had a lady visitor from Calcutta staying with them. The prisoner used frequently to visit the Landales. Landale was informed by his servants that Heenan used to hang about the house after he had apparently left it for the evening, and certain instructions were given to the servants apparently relative to seizing Heenan. On the night of the 3rd August, about midnight, and a dark night, Heenan visited Mrs. Gould, the lady the Landales had staying with them. Immediately after he had gone she heard shots. It then appeared that Mr. Landale's servants had tried to seize Heenan, that not knowing who they were or what they wanted he fired in the air two shots from a revolver he carried, and that seeing they still came upon him he struck one with a stick and fired more shots, one of which took mortal effect on Govindo. Heenan in his statement, which was his only defence, said that, being new to the country, he did not know the language, that therefore he did not understand what Landale's servants wanted, that he thought they were robbers as they appeared to come from a direction different from Mr. Landale's bungalow, and that he had fired only in self-defence. It was no doubt very wrong of Mr. Heenan to visit a married lady's bedroom at midnight, and it may have been wrong to walk about with a loaded revolver, although after all it may not be a foolish thing to do so in a place like Sahebgunge; but these facts would never have involved him in a charge of manslaughter if Mr. Landale's servants had not set upon him in the way they did. The death of Govindo was entirely accidental; and Govindo's own rashness in attempting, with the other servants, to seize Heenan was the cause of the accident. The Judge (Mr. Justice Kennedy) almost wept over Mr. Heenan before he delivered judgment. He lamented his unfortunate position as a European and a young man; he was afraid that his prospects in life would be spoiled; but nevertheless, although prefacing his sentence with the remark that he hoped he was not yielding too much to considerations of mercy, he managed to pronounce a very "stiff" judgment. Although it could scarcely be denied that the deceased had no business to attempt to seize Mr. Heenan, inasmuch as he was neither Mrs. Gould's husband nor any relation, and inasmuch as Mr. Landale's orders scarcely gave him a right to lay hands on any person outside of Mr. Landale's premises, Mr. Justice Kennedy sentenced Mr. Heenan to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Bengal papers (we mean the English, not the native, which of course think that the brutal young Englishman did not get enough punishment), are almost unanimous in thinking Mr. Justice Kennedy's sentence one of extraordinary severity. We think so, too, and we cannot help thinking that if Mr. Heenan had not been an Englishman the Judge would have seen his way to temper his justice with a little more mercy.

DEATH OF COLONEL BAIGRIE.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel R. Baigrie, C.B., Acting Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army, which took place yesterday at Poona at 9-40. a. m. Colonel Baigrie was one of the most splendid soldiers in the Indian army. He had taken a prominent part in all the great campaigns of the last thirty years, both in India and in Europe, and was one of those successful soldiers whose merits are so generally acknowledged that they excite no envy. Besides the distinctions he gained in his own profession, he was the best tiger shot on this side of India, and one of the best amateur artists. When, a few months ago, General Burrows was promoted, from the Quarter-master General's to the Adjutant General's Department, criticism on this appointment was disarmed by the consideration that it would make room for Colonel Baigrie. The Colonel took cold last week from sleeping in a draught after having heated himself, and the fever thus brought on killed him in the course of a few days. We quote the following record of the War Services of the deceased Officer from the Bombay Army List:—

Colonel R. Baigrie, C.B., Hony A.D.C. to the Governor General, served with the Bombay Column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49; was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, the pursuit and surrender of the Seikh Army and occupation of Peshawur (medal and two clasps); at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, with the Persian Field Force under Major General Sir James Outram in 1857, at the capture of Borazjoon, at the battle of Kooshab, the bombardment and capture of Mohumra, and the pursuit of the Persian Army up to the Karun River to Ahiraz (medal and clasp; mentioned in despatches); served throughout the Central India campaign under Major General Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, and was present at the siege and capture of Ratgurh, action at Barodea, relief of Saugor, capture of Garrakotta, skirmish at Barodea, forcing the Mudunpoor Pass, siege and storm of Jhansi, and battle of the Betwa; served as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at the assault and capture of Lohari, battle of Koonch (severely wounded), action of Golowlee on the Jumna (horse killed), capture of Kalpee, action of Morar, battle in front of Gwalior, and capture of the town and fortress (several times mentioned in despatches, three times specially, once for gallant conduct, medal and clasp for Central India, Brevet Major); served against the Bundlecund Rebels, under Brigadiers General Liddle and Ainslie, in 1858-59, and in pursuit of Tantia Topee, Ferozeshah, and the Rao Sahib, in the Serongee Jungles under Major General Sir Robert Napier, 1859, served as Assistant Quarter General with the Reconnoitring Force sent to Abyssinia in September 1867, and throughout the campaign, being present at the action of Arogee and the assault and capture of Magdala (medal); several times mentioned in despatches (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel).

REJOINDER TO MR MORANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

> *Falstaff.*—I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass.
> *Fool.*—Ay, and an ox too: both the proofs are extant.
> MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

SIR,—When Mr. Morant is unable to answer the statements of his opponents, he says they "call for no particular remark," or refers them to his previous twaddle. Mr. M. says, "It must be perfectly clear to every educated reader that *the whole of* A. B. F.'s arguments and statements are deduced from entirely false premises." Why? Mr. Morant takes *one* only of my statements, and asks me if eight writers, whose names he has learnt, disputed the fact that trees give off moisture, &c. Will he kindly quote all those writers on the subject? We can't have too many of Mr. Morant's letters. The tumbler trick is quite unsatisfactory; put strings or feathers instead of leaves, and the very same phenomena would occur. I have said before that I have no time to enter into detail, and had it not been for the pompous way in which Mr. Morant proceeded to instruct the universe, I should not have been tempted to "pull his legs." Mr. Morant has not given one satisfactory answer to any of his opponents, and as one of them said, he shifts his ground when attacked on any one point, or refers them to some didactic remark in "one of my former letters." Valuable as these letters may be, they are not final; a merciful Providence still permits us to doubt some of their conclusions.

The most crushing statement Mr. Morant has yet made is, that he is going to collect and reprint all that blather. I hope he will include some of the nonsense I have written.

Let him take as a motto that touching line from the Latin grammar, "Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces." Truly, "Of making of books there is no end." I will not trouble you further.

A. B. F.

THEATRICALS AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 21.

LAST night the Amateur Dramatic Society gave a performance at the assembly Rooms, or "Theatre Royal," which was attended by a bumper—an overflowing bumper—audience. The piece selected for representation was the well known comedy of "Ours," with a most powerful caste, comprising the most gifted of the ladies and gentlemen of the society, whose efforts were rewarded by most enthusiastic and frequent applause. The reputation of this play, which was, I believe, originally produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, has been so firmly established in England that it may seem presumptuous to offer any remarks on its merits. In my opinion, however, it is by no means the best of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson's dramatic productions—and probably owed much of its first success to its being brought out soon after the close of the Crimean War, and in its introduction of military characters supposed to have been engaged in the campaign. There is but little plot in the piece, which in its dialogue lacks the sparkle and point of many others by the same author; whilst the incident of a sergeant's wife having given birth to twins, seems to form the staple of jokes, more or less feeble and vulgar, throughout the three long acts into which the play is divided. Tastes, however, "do differ so," as Mrs. Bouncer says, and it is certain that these jokes were appreciated to an extent sufficient to encourage future authors to improve in the number of interesting "little strangers" which may be, and have been, I believe, brought into this world by the same mother at the same time.

The piece was well mounted, new scenery having been painted for the occasion, including a very well executed drop. Before this rose the inevitable prologue (that last resource of unappreciated poets) was delivered by one of the actors, Captain T., whose utterances were marked by a modesty and utter absence of self-consciousness, such as to stamp with true sincerity the humble appeal which he made to the indulgence of the audience. Amongst other things, he prepared us for long delays between the acts, in regard to which we were not disappointed, as an interval of from 25 minutes to half an hour elapsed between the fall and rise of the curtain each time.

The actors were all letter-perfect, the dresses were good, and in the third act must have entailed an amount of physical suffering rarely experienced on the stage, inasmuch they were adapted for the frost-bitten climate of a Crimean winter; whilst we, the spectators, as well as the performers, were undergoing the reality of a sweltering atmosphere, with the thermometer at something like 90°.

Foremost among the ladies must be placed, as an actress of no common order, Miss C., who took the character of *Mary Netley*, with a natural ease and grace rarely to be found amongst amateurs. Miss M. also, as *Blanche Haye*, was perfectly at home in all the difficult scenes through which she had to bear her part, and is a decided acquisition to the *corps dramatique* of Secunderabad. As far as the male characters are concerned, *Sergeant Jones*, by Mr. S., claims our first notice as exhibiting a perfect understanding and conception of the character without a shade of exaggeration, in spite of his being overweighted with dismal jokes about twins. Hardly second to him was Mr. A. as *Angus Macalister*,—a most trying and difficult character for an amateur, and certainly the most difficult in this piece—which was rendered by this gentleman with a charming facility and with entire freedom from all mannerism—that bane of some professionals and their clumsy imitators.

Sir Alexander Shendryn, by Mr. M., was a manly and forcible impersonation. Prince Perovsky was represented by Captain T., whose wig and moustache, evidently designed and manufactured by a native artist, were the most prominent features of his "get up;" and, indeed, these, with the aid of a snuff-box, and a very uneven *prononce* and overdone French accent, formed the principal characteristics in this locally original impersonation of a Russian prince.

As manager of this very successful performance in every particular, except one, Mr. R. deserves the very highest commendation. I allude to the casting of what is generally considered the principal character of the piece, *Hugh Chalcot*—for which, I would submit, that something is required beyond letter perfection, through self-possession, and an eyeglass. I was reminded in this actor of the vocalist who has been most perfectly trained and taught, but wants, amongst many things, to make his or her performances complete—a voice.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEESA, SEPT. 22.

I REGRET to have to communicate the death from hydrophobia of a soldier of the 2-15th Regiment stationed here. He was bitten some six weeks ago by a dog while feeding it, and last week he suddenly took ill, expiring after some hours of great suffering. An order has now been issued by the Magistrate to destroy all dogs straying about the place, and a number of soldiers were deputed to carry out the work of destruction. So effectively did they do it, that from four to five hundred pariahs have been disposed of. It is said, however, that the order has been suspended, owing to an appeal that was sent in by the bunniahs, but I trust this is not true, for there are a great number of rabid quadrupeds knocking about; one cannot take a quiet walk without having some of them at his heels. Natives never keep their dogs in check, so the best way to make them do so is to have an order in force to destroy all prowling about in the streets.

THE LUCK OF ROGUES.

It appear that matters have turned out marvellously fortunate for the alleged ten Hindoo swindlers who were implicated in extracting money under false pretences from the wealthy Ahmednugger Hindoo banker. While the enquiry was in progress, the complainant received intelligence—so he states—of the death of his maternal uncle, and he has consequently abandoned the idea of prosecuting the creatures who duped him. They were placed before the Commissioner of Police, but the complainant declining to give evidence against the accused men, they were liberated. The detective police have, however, been warned to keep a sharp look-out on these dangerous fellows, who are evidently capable of designing the most daring of criminal enterprises.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Mathew and Kirkham, Dr. Blaney, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers, and the Superintendent of Buildings, were also present.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—18·99 sq. yds., or thereabouts, at Falkland Road, from Hussun Mahomed at Rs. 6 per sq. yd. 24·74 sq.yds., or thereabouts, at No. 6. Jugjeevan Keeka Street, from Nowritdas Purshotumdass, at Rs. 20 per sq. yd.

AN EXCEPTIONAL REQUEST.

A petition was read from Mr. G. Poshetty Nursoo, praying that the portion of his ground at No. 30, Camatteepoora, 12th street, the taking up of which was sanctioned by the Town Council on 12th Dec. 1876, be not taken up.

It was resolved that the Council see no reason to make any exception in the petitioner's favour.

LOVE GROVE SLUICE GATES.

Sanction was given to a transfer of Rs. 425-0-3 from savings in Section II., coals, Love Grove Pumping Station, to meet the expenditure for making pulley blocks for sluice doors and repairing the Love Grove Sluice Gates.

FULL PAY DURING ILLNESS.

Sanction was given to the allowance of full pay during illness to peons working at Tulsi in case of their pecuniary inability to produce certificate from a qualified medical practitioner.

STABLES.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 854-13 on account of building stables for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball in lieu of old ones which had to be pulled down for the Tulsi Water Works. This amount was in addition to amount already sanctioned (1,654-4-9) by the Town Council as certain works not provided for in the previous estimate of the Executive Engineer had to be constructed.

SEAL OF THE CORPORATION.

The next matter was affixing the seal of the Corporation to a conveyance from Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjee of land taken up for the improvement of Breach Candy Road. The Assistant Executive Engineer pointed out that owing to a difference between Colonel Laughton's survey plan and the conveyance deed of the owner, 60 sq. yds. were taken up, and *not* 6·75, as sanctioned by the Town Council.

The Secretary requested that this matter be allowed to stand over as, on examining the deed sent by the Deputy Executive Engineer for sealing, he (the Secretary) found that the boundaries of the property in question were entered erroneously, what ought to have been west, according to the wording of the conveyance, being shown on the plan attached thereto as the east, and *vice versa*. The Secretary also stated that he has had to complain of similar errors having occurred in other instances.

The affixing of the seal was therefore postponed.

AN APPOINTMENT.

The Commissioner reported the appointment of E. Colohan, as Sub-Inspector in the Health Department, he being above the prescribed age under the Pension and Leave Rules. This was approved.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS RESTAURANT.

The Chairman said the gardens committee had held two meetings—one at the gardens and the other at the Municipal offices that day. Mr. Bounevialle was present at the latter meeting and was willing that no person should be shut out from giving entertainments in the gardens owing to his lesseeship; and he also undertook not to give any entertainments which might not be approved of by the Municipal authorities. As to the restaurant, the committee thought the ordinary police regulations would be sufficient for the preservation of order and good conduct. He (the Chairman) thought that, in Mr. Bounevialle's hands, the restaurant was likely to be well and decently conducted, while it would furnish an annual income to the municipal funds. The public convenience would be consulted and the gardens would be rendered more attractive. Mr. Bounevialle also undertook to maintain the respectability of the restaurant, for which, however, the police regulations were considered sufficient.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee supposed that the restaurant would not interfere with the enjoyment of the public. He would suggest the framing of rules for regulating admission into the gardens.

The Chairman thought there were such rules as they had for the parks in London.

Mr. Nowrojee said there were none; and he suggested that the matter be referred to the gardens committee.

Sir Frank Souter—I think that a list of the conditions would be drawn up and circulated.

The Commissioner thought that meantime a lease might be drawn up and security taken.

The Chairman—There ought to be a provision in the lease about damage done to the gardens.

Mr. Shantaram thought it would be necessary to inform Government of the lease.

Mr. Nowrojee—It would be necessary to obtain the sanction of Government before executing the lease.

Mr. Shantaram—No, it is not quite necessary to obtain sanction; but it is as well to inform Government.

Mr. Kirkham—We don't change the character of the gardens.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen, and resolved, That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Mr. Bounevialle that his terms were accepted subject to his entering into an agreement with the Municipality, binding himself to carry out the recommendations of the gardens committee and subject to the sanction of Government. That a copy of the draft agreement be circulated to the members of the Town Council. That the gardens committee be requested to draw up by-laws for the protection of the gardens and to fix the hours for the admission of the public into them.

The question of repairs to the bungalow, extending the cages, and providing a potting shed, was postponed. On the application of the Executive Engineer in charge, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the current year to provide the cost of feeding the animals and other charges, the grant for the current year being found insufficient.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FLATS.

The Secretary read a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, No. 5542 of 1877, dated 11th instant, Revenue Department, regarding the terms on which the Collector of Bombay proposed to hand over to the Municipality portions of the Flats.

The following resolution of Government was next read:—

Bomby Castle, 11th Sept. 1877.

Government do not think it at all probable that the Municipality, burdened as it at present is, with very heavy charges on account of water and drainage schemes, can afford to undertake the extensive works proposed by the Collector. But Mr. Arbuthnot may place himself in communication with the Municipal Commissioner, and ascertain through him the views of the Town Council and the Corporation.

The Commissioner sent up the papers on the subject with the following letter:—

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 15th September 1877.
To the Secretary Town Council.

SIR,—In submitting the accompanying Government Resolution to the Town Council, I think it desirable to mention one or two points which will have to be considered in reference to it, and to state briefly what has been already effected in connection with the reclamation of the Flats with town sweepings.

In the year 1873, Government made over to the Municipality 36 acres of land on the Flats for the above purpose at a nominal rental of one rupee per acre, on condition that it might be resumed at six months' notice on payment of compensation for standing crops only; that no buildings were to be erected on it, and that it was to be applied to no purpose to which Government might object.

About 3 acres of this land now form a plantation of mango, pomelo, and other trees. It is in a flourishing condition at present, and it promises to become before long both remunerative and ornamental. About 23 acres are leased annually for cultivation at a rental which has increased gradually from Rs. 400 in 1873 to Rs. 1,400 in the current year, in proportion to the extent of land reclaimed, and about 10 acres still remain to be reclaimed.

At the present rate of progress, the remainder of the ground allotted to the Municipality in 1873 will be reclaimed in the course of about 2½ years. It is therefore necessary to obtain further concession of land from Government, and the Town Council having recently determined that no more town sweepings should be sent to Coorla after 30th November next, the agreement entered into with the Railway Company with that object will terminate on that date, and the reclamation of the Municipality's land on the Flats, with the large quantity of extra sweepings which will then become available, will be completed in about 18 months instead of two years and a half.

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, on visiting the Flats in May last, expressed his approval of what had been done there, and informed me that Government would grant a further concession of land on application. In conformity with His Excellency's instructions, I applied to Government on 30th May last for 50 acres of land on the same terms as those on which the original concession of 36 acres had been granted.

This application was forwarded by Government to the Collector of Bombay who, in reporting on it, made certain proposals which have been quoted in the Government Resolution now submitted, and hence the present reference from Government.

The possession of a large area of land on the Flats, which must in time become a valuable property, will be highly beneficial to the Municipality in more ways than one, for it will enable the Municipality to provide a suitable depot for the disposal of the whole of the town sweepings for very many years to come, and at the same time to convert a low lying and unhealthy swamp into a highly cultivated and healthy locality. And as time goes on, and the reclamation is extended, an unfailing and pretty considerably source of income will be secured to the Municipality. On the other hand, in their present condition, the Flats are almost valueless to Government, and it would not be worthwhile to reclaim them with earth, which is the only material with which Government could do it, and therefore if Government are applied to they will probably hand over to the Municipality the whole of the land now belonging to them on the Flats (about 400 acres) free of charge, for the purpose of being filled in with town sweepings as they are at present, and as occasion may require. I hope the Town Council and the Corporation will adopt this view of the question, and that they will instruct me to apply to Government accordingly.

With regard to the conditions suggested by the Collector of Bombay, it would perhaps be sufficient if the Municipality were to agree to give up a certain area of reclaimed land hereafter for public purposes, leaving it to the Municipality for the time being to determine whether or not they will incur the extra expenditure which would be required to carry out the Collector's proposals in their integrity.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT.

Mr. Nowrojee—I am entirely in favour of the offer being accepted.

Mr. Raghunath thought that as soon as this Government land was reclaimed, there would be a screw put on the owners of private land to do so too. If the Municipality used town sweepings in reclaiming, Mr. Raghunath thought private landholders should be allowed the same privilege.

Dr. Blaney thought that could not be; for while the Municipality would make gardens, private landholders would erect buildings on the reclaimed ground.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to apply for further grants; and that the papers be brought before the next meeting of the Corporation with the recommendation of the Town Council that the Municipal Commissioner's suggestions contained in his letter to the Secretary of the Town Council (given above) be adopted.

RECENT FIRES.

The Secretary read a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, giving cover to a report from the Deputy Commissioner of Police on the fire which broke out at Cumballa Hill in the compound of Mr. Douglas's bungalow on the 25th July 1877. Also a memorandum from Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, on the fire which broke out in the hay stored at the Malet Bunder, also another on the fire which broke out in the cottongodown belonging to Mr. Manockjee Petit, at Lower Colaba. These papers were ordered to be recorded.

GRAIN COMPENSATION.

The consideration of several petitions for allowing grain compensation to peons of the Municipality, peons in the tobacco department, the market department, the police force, &c., was next brought on.

Dr. Blaney said the peons under the Commissioner of Customs got a lower salary, whereas the municipal peons got a higher salary and had the prospect of a pension.

Mr. Shantaram—A pension is out of the question. Grain compensation is asked for, because they cannot make both ends meet.

Mr. Nowrojee thought that Colonel Bruce, in raising the salaries of the police force, took into consideration the dearness of provisions.

Sir Frank Souter—I don't think he took famine prices into consideration.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, all the papers about grain compensation were referred to the Corporation.

THE TREES ON THE ROADSIDES.

The next subject was a letter from Dr. W. Gray, dated 17th instant, pointing out the apparent want of attention there has been in the matter of the selection and planting of trees along the roadsides and offering suggestions as to the trees which should be planted as most adapted for the purpose, &c.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the letter was ordered to be circulated and put in the list of business for the next meeting, being meantime placed at the disposal of the Press.

THE DESICCATOR.

A further consideration of the papers relating to the removal and re-erection of the desiccator was the last item on the list of business; but the matter was indefinitely postponed,—Mr. Raghunath remarking that it must remain as a relic of ancient times on their hands.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Sir Frank Souter gave the following notice of motion:—

I hereby give notice that at the next meeting of the Town Council, I will bring forward the following motion:—

That the question of providing suitable police stations and lock-ups within the Town of Bombay and police chowkeys, irrespective of the general question of building police quarters and lines without the city be considered without further delay, and that a sum of money be provided in the Budget for 1878 for the commencement of these important and very necessary works.

This was all the business before the Council.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies ℘ Re.	℘ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies ℘ Re.	℘ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2¾	48	Jeerasal	2	60
Pisi	3½	38	Bengal	2½	58
Bunsi	2¾	58	Inferior quality	..	55
			Patni	3	45 to 48
GRAM—			OODID—		
Jumbusuri	3	40	Nagpore	3¼	40
Ghati	3¼	37	Gogari	3¼	38
Surati	..	36	Cawnpore	3½	38
Kurrachee	3¾	33½	MUG—		
			Cutchee	2¾	52
BAJREE—			Kurrachee	2¾	45
Mulkapuri	2¾	48	DALL—		
Kurrachee	3	42	Surti Toor dal	2¼	60
JOWAREE—			Dry ditto	3¼	40
Barsi	3¼	33	Gram dal	2¾	46
Surati	3¼	38			

4 seers make 1 pailie, 17 pailies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

THE GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE second day of the Championship meeting was as successful as the first, in spite of the rain, which fell persistently, though not heavily, during the greater portion of the proceedings. The events were:—

I.—TWO HEATS OF HURDLE RACE.—120 yards 1 flights. Prizes, &c., see Third day.

1st HEAT 4-30 P. M.

1. F. C. Macrae, Esq.............. Blue and Magenta.
2. E. L. Barton Esq.............. White.
3. H. S. Read, Esq.............. Black and Yellow.

2nd HEAT, 4-45 P. M.

1. C. Cottell, Esq.............. Violet.
2. A. Arthur, Esq.............. Merchison Badge.
3. T. Bromley, Esq.............. Yellow Sash.
4. R. L Stewart, Esq.............. Black.

The first heat seemed likely to result in a very close tussle between Macrae and Read, but the latter unfortunately fell at the second hurdle from home when they were close together several yards in front of Barton. Macrae had had the lead from the first, but just before his fall Read drew up so rapidly that had the accident not occurred he would probably have won. He would at any rate have been sure of second place, which, as it was, fell to Barton. Macrae's time was 20½ secs.

In the second heat, Cottell came away soon after the start and won by three or four yards, Arthur taking second place. Time 20 secs. The first two men in each heat will run in the final to-day.

II.—THREE MILE WALKING RACE, 5 p m.—1st prize: Value Rs. 100 and medal. 2nd Prize: 1 G. M. Entrance Rs. 15.

1. C. Gray, Esq.............. White.
2. S. M. Johnson, Esq.............. Blue and White.
3. W. Thacker, Esq.............. Blue and Yellow.

Three miles meant twelve laps of the marked-out course. Gray took up the lead in the first round, Thacker falling into third place, and the same order was maintained throughout, Gray winning in 30 mins. 6 secs. with 1 min. 17 secs.—representing in distance nearly half a lap—to spare. Thacker was nearly as far behind Johnson as Johnson was behind Gray.

III.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. 5-30 p.m.—Prize: Value Rs. 50 and Medal. Entrance Rs. 5.

1. H. S. Read, Esq.............. Black and Yellow.
2. W. Murray, Esq.............. Crimson an Black.
3. W. E. Young, Esq.............. Red Sash.

This contest lay between Read and Murray, Young being nowhere. Read threw 100 yards, 9 ft. 10 inches, and Murray threw 102 yards, 2 ft. 6 inches. Another throw of Read's out-distanced the one measured, but the direction was not good, and the ball fell outside the defined limits. In accordance with the rules of the London Athletic Club, the two first men are to be allowed three more throws apiece, so Read and Murray will throw of for the prize to-day.

IV.—QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE, 6 p.m.—1st Prize: Challenge Cup, presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, to be held if won by the same individual three years in succession,—Medal and Prize value 3 G. M. 2nd Prize: Value 1 G. M. Entrance Rs. 15.

1. F. L. Jefferson, Esq..............Cambridge Blue.
2. F. C. Macrae, Esq..............Blue and Magenta.
3. A. Arthur, Esq..............Merchison Badge.
4. F. O'Donaghue, Esq..............White and Yellow.

Jefferson, who was behind at the start, and for about a third of the way round, had his men well "weighed up," and came in a winner by seven or eight yards. Macrae and Arthur ran a good race for second place, which Macrae gained about a yard. O'Donaghue, who made the running very fast at the start, was 30 or 40 yards behind. Jefferson's time, as taken by Marcks's chronometer, was 55 secs.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday, the 22nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. Damodher Thackersey, the chairman of the board of directors, when a number of the shareholders were present. The chairman read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors and the balance sheet circulated amongst the shareholders were taken as read, after which the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy Bezonjee Katrack, and seconded by Mr. Nathoobhoy Ramjee, "that the report of the directors and the audited balance sheet for the ten months ending 30th June 1877 be and are hereby passed and confirmed."

Proposed by Mr. Hurjeewandas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Chaturbhooj Khimjee "that a dividend of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share be paid to the registered shareholders on and after the 5th October 1877, and that Rs. 38,000 be carried to the credit of the following accounts: Rs. 30,000 reserve fund to meet the excess in building and machinery, Rs. 4,000 insurance fund account, Rs. 4,000 wear and tear account."

Proposed by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, and seconded by Mr. Choonilal Vurjeevandass, "that Messrs. Damodher Thackersey and Ruttonsey Khimjee, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company for the current year."

Proposed by Mr. Pragjee Thackersey, and seconded Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas, "that Messrs. Framjee Tamooljee and Fuckirjee Muncherjee be appointed auditors of the company for the year 1877-78 at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each."

After a vote of thanks from Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Bezonjee Katrack, to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and to the directors and secretaries and treasurers for their management of the mill's affairs, the meeting dissolved.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 25TH.

THE following short causes came on yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemball:—

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA *vs.* HAJEE ABBOO BUCKER AHMED.

The Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was present in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs 18,000, balance due of a sum of Rs. 26,000 the price of the gun boat Hugh Rose, which was sold by Government to the defendant in December last, and also a further amount of Rs. 846; representing the expenses of lascars employed to keep the vessel in order from March to present date. A decree was passed by consent for Rs. 18,846, with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 18,000 from the 6th of June last. It was also ordered that the defendant should pay Rs. 4 per day for expenses from the present date until satisfaction of the decree.

MOTILAL HURGOWANDAS *vs.* MORAMBOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Wagle was Council for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,000 alleged to be due on a mortgage bond, dated the 5th December 1870. A decree was passed for the full amount, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date named, less Rs. 750, paid on account.

JOHN HAY GRANT, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, *vs.* DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran represented the plaintiff. The suit was brought under sections 135 and 101 of the Municipal Act to recover Municipal rates amounting to Rs. 1,904-4-9, due on certain house property left under a will to which the defendants are executors. The rates accrued for the three years, 1875-76 and 77. A decree was entered for the amount claimed, with costs.

SHANTARAM NARAYEN *v.* BABAJEE RUGOONATH.

Mr. Starling was counsel for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,879-2-8 p., due on a mortgage, an assignment of which had been made by consent of the mortgagor to the plaintiff. A decree was entered for the full amount, with an order that unless it be paid, together with further interest on Rs. 2,500, at 10 per cent. from the 21st September till payment and costs of the suit, within six months from the present date, the premises shall be sold by the Sheriff, and the proceeds applied towards satisfaction of this decree, leave being given to the plaintiff to bid at such Sheriff's sale.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, SEPT 25.

Large number of Herat levies, on being ordered to Cabul, have deserted at Kurrum. Resistance is made by force of arms to toll tax, and Wazir Arala Khan is reported killed. The Turkish Envoy is treated by the Amir with distinction, but his presence is obnoxious to the Afghan population, and much distrust is openly manifested towards him as a British emissary. The Russian Envoy is popular, and continues to be well received. A third Russian envoy expected in Cabul, probably to counteract Turkish influence. The Turkish Envoy is said to have expressed faith in the British as allies, and his belief in their assistance to Turkey when such aid may be needed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE FIGHTING ALONG THE JANTRA.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

According to Russian official despatches, which are confirmed by the accounts from newspaper special correspondents, Mehemed Pacha, on the 21st instant, made repeated attempts to carry the Russian positions at Tcherkowna on the River Jantra, which were however unsuccessful. The Turkish infantry reached the enemy's entrenchments, but were defeated and compelled to fall back, their supports failing to come up in time. The Russian loss was 20 officers and 400 men, whilst the loss to the Turks was heavier.

LATEST FROM PLEVNA.

The Turkish force advancing to the relief of Osman Pasha has been met by Russian reconnoitring parties, who fell back on the approach of the enemy.

A Turkish official despatch states, that the Turkish division acting as convoy to the ammunition train destined for the use of Osman Pasha's army has entered Plevna.

FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.

A fire has taken place at the American Patent Office, in which from 50,000 to 75,000 models of different Patents were destroyed.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Advices from Suleiman Pacha, dated the 23rd instant, state that the bombardment of the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass is continuous.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

General Todleben has been ordered to direct the siege of Plevna.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The army of the Grand Duke Alexander (The Czarewitch), which occupies the line of the River Jantra, has been reinforced by two Divisions of the Russian Imperial Guard.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 42.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to day.

CORRECTION.

The withdrawal from the Bank of England on the 19th instant for Egypt was £75,000.

LONDON, SEPT. 24TH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account.......	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105¼
Bar Silver...........................	54⅝

Arrival.—Branksome Hall.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..25th—	1-8 p.m.	0 34
" Turkey (do.) ..24th—	5-10 p.m.	13 6
" Suez (do.) ..25th—	1-20 p.m.	0 54
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (nil) ..	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (do.) ..24th—	7-35 p.m.	14 33
" Suez (do.) ..25th—	11-50 p.m.	2 26

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	4	14	0	3
" Galle	21	24	1	13
" Kurrachee ..	0	31	0	5
" Madras	1	37	0	2

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25TH SEPT., 7-50 P. M.

Mail Steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 25.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., ther. max. 84, W. B. 78, min. 74, bar. 29·83. Fall of rain 12 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S. E. 2, ther. 83, bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 4-30 P. M.—Weather windy, wind N.N.W., S., E. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E. strong, ther. 90, bar. 29·86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind N. E. light, ther. 85.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	.........1s. 9¼d.	per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Credits " 3 " "	...1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...1s. 9½d.	"
Documents " 3 " "	...1s. 9½d.	"

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, up to 6 a.m. ...	0 2	0 04	0 08
Previously registered......	60 75	50 08	59 86
Total up to date......	60 77	50 12	59 94

THE following is the comparative statement of rainfall at Tulsi :—

	Up to 22 Sept. 1877. In. cts.	Up to 23 Sept. 1876. In. cts.
Municipal Bungalow gauge.........	47 34	60 14
Valley gauge..............................	50 56	79 77
Office gauge	42 85	65 44

WE are sorry to hear that the Bishop of Bombay, who is ill with remittent fever, had a relapse yesterday morning. Dr. Hunter was called in, and remained all day with the patient, who was reported to be better yesterday evening.

THE Town Council yesterday decided to grant M. Bonnevialle's application to be allowed to establish a Café and Restaurant and to give *al fresco* entertainments in the Victoria Gardens, on receiving a pledge from the applicant that he would give no performances in the gardens which had not previously been sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioner, and that he would not exclude any company from giving performances of their own on terms to be laid down beforehand in his agreement with the Municipality. As regards the prevention of riotous and disorderly conduct in the restaurant or the gardens, the Council thought the supervision of the police, and the risk that the lease might be cancelled at any time for misconduct, would be effectual guarantees against any abuse of the privileges it is proposed to concede. M. Bonnevialle himself seems to be exceedingly anxious to take all possible precautions in order to give his enterprise a high character for respectability, and the stipulations already referred to will do away with the objections raised to the grant of what has been called a monopoly of the gardens. These stipulations will be embodied in a draft lease, which will be first revised by the Town Council, and then submitted to the Government for sanction, for fear the granting of the application of M. Bonnevialle should be considered a violation of the conditions on which the Town Council hold the gardens as trustees for the public.

MAJOR T. TRUEMAN, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, has been appointed on special duty in the famine district of Sholapore. This appointment in no way affects that which he now holds. Major Trueman is a painstaking officer, and is zealous in the discharge of his official functions. Colonel T. E. Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, will officiate for Major Trueman during his absence.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Holkar has opened several State grain shops in the city, and wheat is being sold at 12 seers per rupee, whereas the bazaar rate is 10 seers. The shops are being supervised by officers of the Indore State.

WITH reference to a statement made by a correspondent in yesterday's paper, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee requests us to say that he never was private secretary to Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of August amounted to 12,686 bales, weighing 49,05,936 lbs., or candies 6,257, valued at Rs. 11,67,677.

AT the recent meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, in the Ethnological Department, a paper 'on the Natives of Socotra,' was read by Mr. Hunter, of Aden.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on the 20th inst. by Sir E. Clive Bayley, in the absence of the Viceroy. The prizes awarded were :—Viceroy's prize for best water color, Major Ayrton Pullan. Sir A. Clarke's for best series of water colors, Captain Pierson, R. E. The Commander-in-Chief's Commissioned Officer's prize, Dr. Wilcock ; ditto Non-Commissioned Officer's, School-Master Winnacott. Prize for best picture by lady amateur, Mrs. Gillespie. The Society's 1st prize for oil painting, Mrs. Tytler ; ditto 2nd prize for figure subject, Dr. De Fabeck ; ditto 3rd for fruit or flowers, Mrs. Graham.

THE following is the programme of the Indian transport service for 1877-78. The numbers of the regiments taking passage in each ship will only be known shortly before embarking:—The Euphrates (Captain Cuming) leaves Portsmouth on the 23rd of September, arrives at Bombay on the 26th of October ; leaves Bombay on the 8th of November, and arrives at Portsmouth on the 11th of December ; leaves Portsmouth for the second time on the 30th of December, and arrives at Bombay on the 1st of February ; leaves Bombay on the 14th of February, and arrives at Portsmouth on the 19th of March. The Crocodile (Captain Sharpe) leaves Portsmouth on the 7th of October, and arrives at Bombay on the 9th of November ; leaves Bombay on the 22nd of November, arriving at Portsmouth on the 25th of December ; leaves Portsmouth on the 13th of January, and arrives at Bombay on the 15th of February ; leaves Bombay on the 28th of February, arriving at Portsmouth on the 2nd of April. The Malabar (Captain Kelly) leaves Portsmouth on the 16th of October and Queenstown on the 21st of October, and arrives at Bombay on the 23rd of November ; leaves Bombay on the 6th of December, arriving at Portsmouth on the 8th of January ; leaves Portsmouth again on the 27th of January, and arrives at Bombay on the 1st of March ; leaves Bombay on the 14th of March, arriving at Portsmouth on the 16th of April. Jumna (Captain D'Arcy) leaves Portsmouth on the 4th of November, and arrives at Bombay on the 7th of December ; leaves Bombay on the 20th of December, arriving at Portsmouth on the 22nd of January ; leaves Portsmouth again on the 10th of February, and arrives at Bombay on the 15th of March ; leaves Bombay on the 28th of March, arriving at Portsmouth on the 30th of April. The Serapis (Captain Davidson) leaves Portsmouth on the 13th of November and Queenstown on the 18th of November, arriving at Bombay on the 21st of December ; leaves Bombay on the 3rd of January, arriving at Portsmouth on the 5th of February ; leaves Portsmouth again on the 24th of February, and arrives at Bombay on the 29th of March ; leaves Bombay on the 11th of April, arriving at Portsmouth on the 14th of May. On one of the homeward voyages a regiment will be disembarked at Aden and another regiment will be brought to Portsmouth. Each ship will call at Malta on the outward and homeward voyages. The departure of the ships from Suez on the outward and from Malta on the homeward voyages will be communicated by Telegraph to the authorities at Bombay and in England respectively.

IN all it appears that no fewer than 137 people were arrested in connection with the recent riots at Delhi. 128 were punished. As in this case, says the *Pioneer*, it is likely that in others also disturbances due to excitement about crop prospects will yield easily enough to police control wherever they may occur. The bulk of the population must know by this time that all the Government can do to avert their suffering, it will do without pressure. But unluckily the people are always most eager for measures that would really be mischievous, the stoppage of exportation and so forth, and in this way fancy that good may be done by agitating, even though they cannot suppose the Government to be careless. How are they to be taught that for their sake, and not in disregard of their interests, does Government respect the principles of economical science ? Recently a patient magistrate tried to reason with a deputation on the subject of some interference with trade which the people besought him to undertake. He talked and argued fruitlessly for a long time. At last he said, "If I did what you ask I should be suspended," Then the deputation was convinced. "In that case," it confessed, "there is nothing more to be said," and went away satisfied, after a fashion.

THE following extract from a letter dated Allahabad, the 16th inst., gives particulars of the condition of the North-West Provinces : "It is extremely difficult to form any definite opinion on the present condition and future prospects of the cultivated districts of the North-West and Oudh Provinces. A shower of rain causes the most sanguine expectations to arise ; a long drought following upon it rapidly induces a state of despair. In a report on the food supply in his division just issued by Mr. Edwards, Commissioner of Rohilkund, he states that the people have hitherto shown great patience and endurance, but they are now beginning to lose heart, their main thought and anxiety being the *rubbee*. Mr. Edwards sets down the average amount of grain in the division at three months' consumption. The districts of Budaon and Shahjehanpore are those most seriously affected, and employment is being found in them for the people on the roads and canals. In the Allahabad district we have had little or no rain for the last fortnight, but the prices of wheat and gram have been firmer here than elsewhere. During the last week all exportations to Bombay and Madras have completely ceased, the grain dealers having turned their attention to Delhi, Agra, and the up-country markets, where famine prices of 10 to 13 seers the rupee are ruling for wheat and gram alike. A fortnight ago, wagons on the G. I. P. were sold in the bazaar from dealer to dealer for Rs. 100 each, but they can be obtained now for the asking, and the East Indian Railway has become the favourite. Many who purchased from the Punjab months ago at 56 seers, are now enabled to realise at 10 to 15 seers the rupee, and are making their fortunes." Another correspondent writes, "Agra now means a very large population, as the daily influx is very great. As regards the district, I hear that there was a much steadier feeling all last week, both on the Rajpootana and Northern sides. There is much fear and I am afraid great suffering towards Gwalior. The death of cattle is deplorable ; the whole district N.S.E. and W. is covered with the corpses of animals. The timber is falling to the axe in great quantities all round and is being sold for little or nothing."

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" has some remarks on the two recent criminal cases tried at the Calcutta Sessions, which have attracted considerable attention. He says that these cases have "given cause for a fresh outburst of disagreement between Europeans and natives. In the case of Heenan most Europeans consider the sentence to have been too severe, whilst the native papers say that he ought to have been found guilty of murder though he was not even accused of it, and sentenced to death. Again, in the case of Jonokinath Rai many Europeans think the sentence was too light, whilst the natives, one and all, consider it too severe. I am more inclined to agree with the latter than the former in Jonokinath Rai's case. Even the judge himself, in his summing up, which was most bitterly hostile to the accused, admitted that he could discover no reason why the perjury should have been committed, and one native paper insists that without a motive there can be no perjury. This, however, is a refinement of the law with which I confess myself unable to deal."—The same writer remarks, "What is play at Umballa is death in Calcutta, so at least Mr. Martin is likely to find, for though his distribution of prizes is conducted on the Art Union principle, and every one will get a work of art or a Chinese curio of some sort, whilst the Umballa lottery is gambling pure and simple, our virtuous Lieutenant-Governor has ordered a prosecution. I wonder whether Mr. Eden had a ticket in any of the Leger lotteries. He was not averse to such speculations at one time, and, even when Chief Commissioner of Burma, had racing tats of his own. I suppose the office of Lieutenant Governor imbues the holder with the sternest sense of morality during his tenure of office ; but I pity Mr. Martin all the same."

A SHORT time since we gave an account of a brutal murder of a boy by an old man and his son who drove nails into the eyes of their victim and otherwise violently treated the youth. We now have an account of the execution of the principal murderer, which took place at Cuddalore on the 16th inst:—"The execution of a criminal took place here to-day. The murderer, an old man of three score and five years, was found guilty with having perpetrated a brutal murder on the person of a boy, his (murderer's) eldest brother's grandson, with the motive of being invested with the appointment of village kurnam of Malayanoor, which was at the time conferred upon the deceased. To gratify his diabolical aspiration, he ordered his youngest son Appathorai, a playmate of the deceased boy, to fetch him to a secluded place where the old man and his son were waiting with longing eyes. When the innocent lad was brought to the spot, they took hold of and smothered him, and also drove nails into the bright eyes of the lamented youth, and thereby occasioned the horrible murder. Soobroyan Pillai, Mannaperumal Pillai, and Appathorai were tried before the Sessions Judge. Appathorai being a minor, and as he confessed the truth, was discharged ; but the real culprits Soobroyan and Mannaperumal were sentenced by the Judge to the extreme penalty of the law. On appeals being preferred, the sentence of his father was confirmed, and that of the son was commuted to transportation for life. To-day Soobroyan was removed to the gallows on a jail cart drawn by four convicts, and surrounded by a large number of police constables armed with loaded guns and drawn swords. He proceeded singing Tamil songs, praising and invoking his deities to bless him with an immediate, unagonising, and undisturbed death. On the way he was met by his wife and his younger son ; the former burst out into a wild cry and beating her breast. All along the way and until the doctor came, he was advising and consoling his wife and son, and he also told his wife that he was going to undergo an unnatural death. A little before 6 o'clock, Dr. Robertson, in company with Mr. J. H. Doddard, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, came there. The murderer Soobroyan Pillai requested the doctor and the jailor to hand over the will executed by him in their presence to his wife. To the very last moment he persistently denied the charge and said that it was an unjust sentence. The warrant of execution was read audibly. Finally Soobroyan was led to the gallows, and there in a few minutes he was launched it to eternity. A large crowd gathered to witness this unpleasant scene. The wailing and lamentation of his bereaved wife and son were so pathetic that even a poetic pen will fail to find adequate words for its description."

THE *Geographical Magazine* for September states that the project for despatching an English expedition to Lhasa, the sacred capital of Tibet, has now definitely fallen through. This is much to be deplored, and so much the more as it appears from the statement of our contemporary that the opportunities which offered themselves to the Indian Foreign Department for opening up trade communications between India and Tibet were exceptionally favourable, while, in the person of Mr. Ney Elias, the Government had an *employe* whose diplomatic experience, combined with his great scientific acquirements, fitted him pre-eminently for the post of emissary in this important enterprise. But neither in the guise of a Government envoy nor as private traveller could the Calcutta Foreign Office be persuaded to look upon his mission with any sincere approval ; and after much discussion and delay, the whole project has been suffered to collapse through sheer apathy on the part of the authorities.

THE question has been raised now and again since the outbreak of the war, as to which side the sympathies of the Hindu lean ; and we find some light shed upon the subject in an ably conducted and well written Native paper published at Allahabad, the *Indian Tribune*. From this paper we quote what, we think, will be read with interest :—

It is quite clear that in the opinion of the *Hindoo Patriot* the Hindu feeling about the war is in favour of Turkey, because the weak Asiatic Turk has been attacked by the mighty European Muscovite, and because Russia is "the enemy of England, and England's enemy is India's enemy." Now, there can be no doubt that the feeling to which the *Patriot* gives expression has been engendered by political and other considerations. It cannot, therefore, be accepted as genuine, unsophisticated Hindu feeling. To ascertain this feeling, we must go to the non-English-educated Hindu of the old school, who studies the topics of the day and takes interest in them. Hindus of this class can hardly be found in Lower Bengal, where English education has made so much progress ; for this reason we must look to the Upper Provinces to know the real truth concerning this matter. We have had opportunities of discussing this important question with Hindu gentlemen of the old school, whose views and feelings have not been affected by foreign admixture, and we have invariably found them sympathise with Russia in the present war. Those gentlemen are not swayed by the political considerations which, according to the *Hindu Patriot*, influence the English educated Hindus of Lower Bengal. The genuine up-country Hindu thinks that Russia has undertaken a righteous cause in seeking to liberate the Eastern Christians from the insupportable bondage of the Turk. He says that since the days of the *Ramayan* and *Mahabharat* no grievous wrong has ever been redressed without a disastrous war ; and he has painful reminiscences of the Mahomedans in this country. The up-country Hindu is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of that rule, and can, therefore, easily realize the miserable position of the Eastern Christians of Turkey. He vividly remembers how the Mahomedan Emperors, as a rule, treated his co-religionists, and concludes therefrom that the Christian subjects of the Porte receive the same treatment at the hands of the Turks. That Mahomedan rule must press hard on people of different faiths and persuasions is taken for an axiom by the up-country Hindu. Again, he is afraid that if the Musselmans got the upper hand of the Muscovite in this war, they might make an attempt to recover their lost dominions in this country, and this result, he knows, would be a serious misfortune for him and the country. Of course, the notion that the Turk's success in the present struggle may lead to the re-establishment of Mahomedan dominion in this country, is ridiculous in the extreme ; but the up-country Hindu sincerely entertains it. Whenever he hears of the brilliant achievements of the Turk, a strong dread seizes him, that Islam is again becoming very powerful and may one day overthrow the English Government and recover its lost empire in India. Such being the case, we need not wonder that the genuine unsophisticated feeling of the up-country Hindu about the war is decidedly in favor of Russia. If this is not the case with the English educated Hindu in Lower Bengal, it is simply because his feeling has been moulded by political and other considerations.

IN the Metropolitan Police there are 7,917 Englishmen, 820 Irishmen, 145 Scotchmen, 13 Welshmen, and 23 foreigners. Of the foreigners 12 are German, one is a Russian, one an American, one a Swede, and one a Norwegian. Mr. Druscovich is an Englishman by birth, and his mother an Englishwoman. Over 1,000 have served as soldiers, of whom 2 are superintendents, 23 are inspectors, 69 are sergeants, and 913 private constables. The married men comprise 23 superintendents, 254 inspectors, 888 sergeants, 3,103 constables ; and the single men include 2 superintendents, 20 inspectors, 155 sergeants, and 2,802 constables. The rank and pay of the police are—4 district superintendents, 1 at £800 and 3 at £700 per annum ; 25 superintendents at salaries ranging from £310 to £475, with an allowance of £11 for clothing ; 277 inspectors, at salaries ranging from £88 to £276, with an allowance of £10 for clothing ; 1,053 sergeants, at salaries ranging from £88 to £162 ; and 8,913 constables, at salaries from £62 to £88. Married men obtain an allowance of 4d. per week in lieu of coals, of which single men are entitled to 40 lb. each per week in winter, and 20 lb. in summer. The force is divided into twenty divisions. The full force in 1876 was 10,268 ; in 1867 it numbered 7,792 men. Two men have been in the force for more than forty years ; 31 for more than thirty years ; 718 for more than twenty years ; 3,439 for more than ten years ; and 6,483 for more than five years. The special detective corps at Scotland-yard consists of 1 superintendent, at £450 per annum ; 3 chief inspectors, at £5 6s. 2d. per week ; 3 inspectors, at £4 7s. per week ; and 16 detectives, divided into two classes, the first class receiving £3 2s. 8d. each weekly, and the second class £2 7s. 4d. per week.

CONSIDERABLE astonishment was expressed, it is stated, in the Mechanical Section of the British Association, at the announcement made by Mr. Douglas, of the Trinity House, that the Eddystone Lighthouse, one of the noblest monuments of science and energy in the civilised world, is shortly to be taken down. There is nothing, it is admitted, structurally the matter with Smeaton's great work, which, looking at the labour bestowed upon it, might reasonably have been expected to last five hundred years, and which is certainly as strong at this day as when it was completed, one hundred and seventeen years ago. The lighthouse, indeed, seems to be more substantial than the rock on which it stands ; at least, Mr. Douglas told the sages assembled at Plymouth that the Eddystone rock had become so undermined by the continuous lashing of the waves that there was a danger of the rock giving way altogether, and taking the lighthouse with it. Determined, therefore, to be wise in time, the Corporation of the Trinity House intend to build a new lighthouse on another and safer portion of the Eddystone reef ; and Smeaton's edifice will consequently be removed . . . . . There are no means, we suppose, of strengthening the storm-rent rock and the Eddystone Light-house, having lived its appointed span and served its turn, must go. That is the lot of all sublunary things ; yet the demolition of Smeaton's wonderful edifice will awaken feelings of regret as profound as the sorrow expressed for the loss of the Inchcape Bell by the fabled Sir Ralph the Rover. The *Navy* observes :—"We have pondered over this matter, and, however anxious we thought that we were bound by conventionality to be, we are forced to look upon the proposed restoration of the lighthouse as very stupid indeed. Remembering that it is only the warning which protects a ship from the rock, we think that it would be far better to remove the danger altogether than to point out where it is. The difficulty of destroying that rock by blasting would by no means be insurmountable ; in fact, it would be less probably than that of pulling down the present and building another structure, while the expense, if it be a consideration, would be in the same proportion. Once destroyed, wrecks would be impossible ; whereas, now they do sometimes happen, notwithstanding the light."

DEFAMATION.

BODDY *vs.* DURHAM.

THE following is the decision of the Magistrate in this case. It may be remembered that the plaintiff, a guard on the E. I. Railway, had been charged before a Magistrate with insulting the wife of the defendant in a moving train of which the former was guard, but that he was acquitted. He then laid a criminal information for defamation against defendant :—

His worship said that he had considered the case very carefully, as also the arguments advanced by the pleader for the prosecution, and it appeared to him clear that the case came very appropriately within the 8th and 9th exceptions of section 499, Indian Penal Code. In judging of the case it was necessary to enquire whether the plaintiff had not shown more than ordinary attention to the defendant's wife. It was proved that the defendant's wife travelled alone, and also that the servant boy was not in the same carriage or compartment with her. His worship did not see anything particular that required on the part of the plaintiff all those attentions to defendant's wife, which, under ordinary circumstances, he would not have shown to any other lady, or had ever been known to do before. Then to turn to what had been brought to the knowledge of the Court by cross-examination, it was evident that the prosecutor knew of the fact of Mrs. Durham's elopement before her marriage, and therefore it was not unlikely that the prosecutor had made those overtures to her. Under these circumstances, therefore, every husband would feel more than what any other person under similar circumstances would. His worship, however, at the same time did not justify the strong language used by the defendant in the case : milder terms could better have been used. But when the feelings of a husband were wounded, it was not possible to confine oneself to the use of prudent words. Of course the plaintiff had never entered the carriage ; but it was proved on both sides that the plaintiff had bent his body inside the carriage in which the defendant's wife was, and his worship did not think that plaintiff did so in every case of a lady passenger. What the words were that transpired between the plaintiff and the defendant's wife, his worship could not say. That rested on the testimony of Mrs. Durham alone. However that may be, the plaintiff did not deserve all the words which were used against him ; but when his worship came to consider what the feelings of the defendant must have been when he heard of the overtures that had been made to his wife, he thought that any other person similarly situated would have done the same. Taking, then, all the surrounding circumstances of the case into consideration, the Court would say that the defendant had acted in good faith in what he had done, and that therefore the charge fell under the 8th and 9th exceptions. Doubtless, his worship believed that the plaintiff had been aggrieved by those letters, but he had not made out a case for a Criminal Court, and he had his redress elsewhere. His worship would therefore dismiss the case.

Mr. Carapiet asked the Court whether it would not impose some fine on the plaintiff for the trouble and expense he had put his client to.

His worship said that he would certainly not do so, as the charge was not a frivolous or malicious one.

BOMBAY.

PERJURY.—A Hindoo, named Nagindass Dulcharam, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb and obtained a summons against Motichund Fullchund, charging him with perjury, by giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The summons was made returnable on the 3rd proximo.

ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. P. Ryan has been appointed to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Nana Morojee to act as Second Presidency Magistrate, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who is at present on sick leave. Mr. P. Ryan presided yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court.

MR. HOMJEE CURSETJEE DADYSETT, at a meeting of the members of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, held on Monday last, was unanimously elected a member in the room of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer, deceased. For many years past, Mr. Homejee has been a warm supporter of education, and has exhibited great liberality to different educational institutions. He will be a valuable acquisition to the Sir Jamsetjee School.

A REWARD.—A sum of Rs. 100 has been forwarded to Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, by Mr. Narayen Oopudiajee, residing at Girgaum, as a reward to be distributed to the officers of police who rendered important service in recovering property valued at Rs. 1,195, stolen from his house. The recipients of the reward were Mr. Superintendent Crummey Rs. 35, Mr. Inspector McDermott Rs. 25, two native havildars Rs. 15 each, one native police constable Rs. 7, and another Rs. 3.

FEES TO PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—The following resolution was passed by the Government of India on a bill for an amount paid by a public servant to a private medical practitioner being presented for sanction : "The Governor-General in Council regrets that this charge cannot be sanctioned, the Government not having undertaken to reimburse to a public servant, who is entitled to the gratuitous attendance of a Government medical officer or to medicines from a Government dispensary, fees which he may have to pay to a medical practitioner not in the public service or the cost of medicines which he may purchase privately."

THE latest *Bombay Educational Record* is a good number of a magazine which ought to be in the hands of every member of the large army of educationalists who are now changing the intellectual face of the country. This magazine is not so well known in the Madras Presidency as it might be, with advantage to our educational officers. As supplementing the information given by the local journal of education, and attractively presenting new ideas, it could not fail to be of good service. We believe it is edited by Professor Kirkham, of Elphinstone College. If so, that fact is a guarantee of excellence.—*Madras Times.*

HOW TO BALANCE A BALL.—A "Howling Griffin" at Kurrachee finds his indulgence at balls pinch his pocket, and thinks that he as a bachelor he pays more than his fair share. He says, "I am a griffin not long out, and consequently have much to learn in the way of Indian manners and customs. Perhaps some of the readers of your enlightened paper will inform me whether the mode of subscription to public entertainments which seems in vogue in Kurrachee is common to the whole of India. For instance, if I go to a ball I find that my share of the cost is exactly the same as that of my worthy friend, Mr. Paterfamilias, who goes accompanied by his better-half and all the olive branches. Though but a grif, I have been to balls in Cheltenham, Woolwich, and many other places where the votaries of the dance assemble, but invariably have I found that a married man paid at least half as much again as a bachelor, and proportionately more for each olive branch."

ON Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's new appointment, the *Indu Prakash* expresses itself as follows :—"We congratulate Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon the one more honour conferred upon him by Government in appointing him an additional member of the Legislative Council in the place recently vacated by the retirement of Mr. Ambaidass Becherdass. We may also congratulate the Government on the accession of additional strength they have secured by the new appointment. Whether, however, we could as well congratulate the people on the fact remains yet to be determined. Mr Dosabhoy's wide experience and great intelligence would no doubt enable him to render great assistance to the Council in its duties of legislation. But the fact of a Government servant, as he is, filling a place reserved for an independent member has justly touched the people's jealousy to the quick. Nor are we sure that the jealousy has not been aided a great deal by the people's belief, which has on this occasion found free vent, about his partial prepossessions in favour of Government and against the true interests of the people as observed from his public acts and speeches. There is no reason to suppose that the people would not like to see a native Government servant of tried sympathies towards the people given a seat in the Council even when it had been reserved for the independent members. In other ways also the people have reason to be dissatisfied. The intelligent people of Guzerat remain unrepresented, and the numerically insignificant Parsee community will now be represented by two members in the Council. But when we are told that the appointment has been made to reward the past services of Mr. Dosabhoy, we have nothing to say. We shall only once more impress upon our countrymen our firm and frequently expressed opinion, that the Legislative Council as at present constituted is a perfectly useless thing, and also the great necessity of intensely watching the earliest favourable opportunity when a strong agitation could be raised to get it constitution remodelled."

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

AT the High Court a few days ago, Mr. Gilbert (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert) presented to Mr. Justice Green in Chambers, a petition on behalf of Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett, Nowrojee Pestonjee Bennett, and Bejonjee Pestonjee Bennett, praying, among other things, for an enquiry as to the state of mind of their brother, Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Bennett, barrister-at-law, who was alleged to have been a lunatic for some time past. It appeared that in June last Hormusjee first showed symptoms of insanity, which having latterly increased, his relations removed him from his house at Chandanwady to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The petition prayed that Mr. Nowrojee Dajeebhoy might be appointed a committee of the person and estate of the alleged lunatic. After perusing the petition, his Lordship ordered an enquiry to be made under section 1 of Act 34 of 1858 as to whether Hormusjee Pestonjee is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of himself and of his affairs, and also as to the time during which he had been of unsound mind. It was further ordered that an enquiry should be made as to the property of the alleged lunatic, and as to who are his relations or next of kin, and whether Mr. Nowrojee Dajeebhoy is a fit and proper person to be appointed a committee of the person and estate of the lunatic. Notice of the time and place appointed for holding the enquiry was to be given to the lunatic, his brothers and other relations mentioned in the petition. Dr. P. Murphy, Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, was directed to attend at the enquiry to be held.

The enquiry came on in his Lordship's Chambers on Monday last. Dr. Murphy was examined and stated that, in his opinion, Hormusjee Pestonjee Bennett was decidedly a lunatic, and that there was no hope of his ever regaining soundness of mind. The lunatic's brother, Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett, was examined as to the estate and effects of the lunatic. Mr. Nowrojee Dajeebhoy and Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett were also examined, and the enquiry concluded. His Lordship reserved his decision until he had carefully gone through the papers.

THE CANTONMENT OF BELLARY.

(*Bellary Spectator, Sept.* 21.)

UNDER this heading the *Times of India* the other day published a communication from its special correspondent which reflects upon the conduct of certain officers of H. M's 43rd Regiment, stationed here, and also upon our Collector. From beginning to end the letter is a history of misrepresentations—some of them grossly false ; and were it not that we know that the writer was a stranger to Bellary and could only have obtained his information from hearsay, we could not but conclude that it was his intention to write a base and wicked lie. The writer professed to relate "recent troubles," but he could scarcely have written down his object when he started off to rake up—for what purpose one can easily see, to awaken sympathy for the censured Adjutant whose case has hereby been more seriously damaged than otherwise—matters which happened eighteen months and more ago, occurrences which are well-nigh forgotten here now, and for which those who were blamable, among them the Adjutant whom the Bombay public are asked to pity, have already received their reward. Fortunately for the officers whose conduct has been so rudely and falsely assailed, nobody, official or non-official, military or civil, who knows anything of the 43rd could believe the assertions and insinuations contained in the letter under notice, but there are others at a distance who, knowing nothing to the contrary, might give the story some credence.

MR. JULAND DANVERS' REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR 1876.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE following table gives the length of each undertaking, and the extent opened on the 1st January 1877 :—

Railway.	Gauge. Ft. in.	Length of Line sanctioned.	Length opened during 1876, or since.	Total Length opened.	Portion laid with Double Line.	Length remaining to be finished.
GUARANTEED.						
East India { Main line.	5 6	1,280	—	1,280	410¾	—
East India { Jabbalpur line		228¾	—	228¾	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula..	5 6	1,288	—	1,288	325	—
Madras	5 6	856	—	856	3¼	—
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5 6	417	9	417	23½	—
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi.	5 6	663¾	—	663¾	4½	—
South Indian	3 3⅜	617½	297½	580½	—	37
Eastern Bengal	5 6	159½	—	158½	—	1½
Oudh and Rohilkund......	5 6	711	—	544½	—	166½
STATE.						
Nalhati	4 0	27½	—	27½	—	—
Calcutta & South-eastern	5 6	28	—	28	—	—
Northern Bengal...........	3 3⅜	373	—	—	—	373
Punjab Northern	5 6	267½	103	103*	—	164½
Indus Valley	5 6	508	—	—	—	508
Rajputana (Agra and Delhi to Nasirabad) ...	3 3⅜	400	20½	400	—	—
Neemuch (Indore to Neemuch)	3 3⅜	303⅜	36¾	36	—	267
Indore to Khandwa (Holkar's)..................	3 3⅜	85½	13	70	—	15½
Patri branch of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway............	5 6	22½	—	22½	—	—
Wurdha Valley	5 6	46½	—	18	—	28½
Tirhut	3 3⅜	93	—	45	—	48
Rangoon and Irrawady Valley..........................	3 3⅜	367	—	—	—	367
Sindia (Agra to Gwalior)	5 6	72	—	—	—	72
West Rajputana............	3 3⅜	314¾	—	—	—	314¾
Nagpur and Chattisgarh.	3 3⅜	123½	—	—	—	123½
Berar.						
Khamgaum	6	7½	—	7½	—	—
Amraoti	5 6	5½	—	5½	—	—
Nizam's Government.						
Wadi to Hyderabad and Secunderabad	5 6	121	—	121	—	—
Provincial.						
Muttra and Hathras......	3 3⅜	30	—	30	—	—
Gaekwar of Baroda's, from Iniagam to Dubhoe	2 6	20	—	20	—	—
Total.......................		9,435¼	479¼	6,948¼	767	2,487

* In lieu of 62 miles of temporary line.

The time will soon arrive when it will be necessary to decide upon the course to be taken with regard to the East Indian Railway Company on the expiration of the first term of their lease. This will occur in 1879, in February of which year the Government will have the option of giving notice of their intention to purchase the main line on the terms specified in the contract. The first term of the lease of the Jubbulpore line does not terminate till the year 1883.

The Railway Conference, which was to have assembled in Calcutta in January last, was postponed, in consequence of the inability of many of the chief officers of the railways to be absent from their duty during the press of work occasioned by the traffic arrangements connected with the supply of food to the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Many questions of interest and importance had been selected for discussion, including the establishment of a clearing house ; the assimilation of systems of working, and of regulations ; the adaptation of rolling stock to military purposes ; the simplification and reduction of goods tariff ; continuous brake power ; communication between passengers, guards, and drivers ; uniformity of statistics of traffic and of returns of accidents.

The arrangements connected with the Conference had been committed to Captain Kellow Pye, R.E., whose lamented death, subsequent to its postponement, has deprived the Government of a very able and rising public servant, and the Railway Department, especially, of one of its most efficient officers.

In my last report an account was given of certain experiments which had been made on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge railways, to ascertain how railways can be made most available for military use in India.

In January last a committee, of which Brigadier-General H. R. Browne was President, was appointed by the Government of India to report on the military capabilities of the metre gauge railways. The Committee met at Agra, where experiments with metre gauge vehicles were carried out. They found that a first class passenger carriage would convey nine officers seated or four lying down ; a second class, 18 officers or men seated or 12 lying down ; a third class, 24 European or Native soldiers, in marching order, or 32 followers ; that covered goods or cattle waggons would accommodate 12 British or Native soldiers in marching order with kits, or eight British with kits and one E. P. tent, or nine sepoys with kits and half-Company pâl : that either of these waggons would convey 80 kits of British or Native soldiers packed in suleetahs in the usual way, or eight tents E. P. pattern, kettles, and equipment complete (with the exception of the poles, which must be lashed on the roof or placed on an open truck), or 16 sepoy's pâls complete. The ordinary horse-boxes or cattle waggons admitted, they found, two horses with ease and a third on emergency, if the animals are quiet and properly attend to. In the open trucks the accommodation would be the same, if the horses are placed longitudinally, but if standing transversely four may be embarked in the same waggon. This arrangement, however, is not free from risk of accident, in consequence of the heads of the animals protruding beyond the sides. A new class of waggon of increased length, suitable for four horses, is being introduced. Bullocks, they observe, are steadier and less liable to frights than horses, and may therefore be more safely conveyed in the goods waggons. Three large or four small draught bullocks may be placed in a covered goods waggon, and four to six in open waggons 13 ft. 6 in. in length, fitted with temporary side rails.

In reply to the question, "Can a siege train be conveyed ?" the Committee say, "There is no difficulty in conveying the heaviest ordnance in use in Indian siege trains on the metre gauge, or in loading and unloading it from ordinary station platforms," and "at all places where break of gauge occurs, heavy ordnance may be transferred from the waggons of one line to those of another with great facility, by using the travelling or fixed cranes belonging to the railway, the rate of transfer, with a single crane, averaging 15, to 20 minutes for each heavy gun, with its carriage and limber." With reference to the conveyance of a heavy field battery (40 pounder Armstrong, &c.,) they are of opinion that no difficulty would occur in its transport, and that it would require 139 vehicles, consisting of 1 first class carriage, 16 third class, 78 horse or cattle trucks, 83 low-sided trucks, 7 covered goods waggons, and 1 ammunition van.

These opinions are the result of careful experiments which were conducted under the directions of the Committee. In order to make the rolling stock on the railways as available as possible for military purposes, certain alterations will be necessary, both in the 5 ft. 6 in. and the metre gauge waggons, and these can be carried out by degrees as repairs and renewals are required, without detriment to the vehicle as a conveyance for merchandise. The expense —estimated at 150,000*l.*—would be too large to be incurred at once. The expediency of considering the suitability of the railway permanent way and stock for military stores and ordnance is exemplified by the break down which has occurred on the Roumanian railways, in consequence of the heavy pressure of the war traffic.

Complaints continue to be made of the absence, in many parts of the country served by railways, of approach roads to the stations. The advantage of these communications, both to the districts and to the railways, is fully acknowledged, and the Government of India has urged "upon Local Governments and Administrations, and upon the rulers of Native States, the utmost possible efforts in respect to feeder roads," recommending that if the funds at the disposal of these authorities are too limited to meet all demands for public works, preference should be given to roads over civil buildings, inasmuch as the money spent upon the former will contribute to the remunerativeness of railways and repay itself. In a recent Despatch from your Lordship to the Viceroy, these views are fully endorsed, and the trust is expressed that the Government "may find it possible to take such steps as shall at all events secure the opening out and maintaining in proper condition approach roads to all railway stations where they do not now exist, and that no considerable delay may be permitted to occur before this very essential object is attained."

The Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, at the last inspection of the line, called attention to the fact that small villages were springing up just outside many of the station premises, and suggested "that some system should be observed in their construction, and that they should be under some control as to sanitary arrangements." The subject is one worthy of consideration, not only in Oudh, but in other parts of India. The Government Consulting Engineer supported the proposition, and further suggested that "the houses should be tiled, and not thatched, as there is some danger of sparks flying that distance."

Arrangements have now been made with all the Companies, excepting the Great Indian Peninsula, for transferring to the Government their telegraph systems, such wires being left for the use of the railways as are required for the working of the traffic.

In the report of Captain Portman, Superintendent of Police for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, illustrations are given of the various offences committed on railways in India. Two cases of dacoity are mentioned, consisting of night attacks upon stations for the sake of plunder. There is a case of robbery by a female, who administered to a fellow passenger a powerful narcotic, which she described a "pussad," or sacred sweet, and was taken as such by her victim. She was found asleep in the carriage, deprived of her ornaments and money. Thefts and embezzlement under false declaration of goods are sometimes practised. Bags of gunpowder are despatched as groceries, and opium is smuggled in oil jars, the drug being packed between narrow receptacles for oil, one passing through the middle of the jar and another just inside the covering. Opium is also sent in bags, described as containing gum, glue, &c.

There have been changes in the heads of the staff of several of the railways during the year. In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Cecil Stephenson, who had done good service for many years on the East Indian Railway in various positions, and lastly as Agent, and also the retirement of the able Chief Engineer, Mr. George Sibley, Mr. Bradford Leslie was selected to fill the joint office of Agent and Chief Engineer. Mr. Charles Currey, the very efficient Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, having accepted the post of Secretary to the Company in London, in succession to the late Mr. Baynes, Mr. F. Mathew, the zealous and energetic Chief Engineer in India, was appointed Agent as well. The retirement of Mr. Harrison, after many years' good service as Chief Engineer and acting Agent of the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Company, was followed by the appointment to the agency of Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, the Locomotive Superintendent. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also, Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., who was formerly Chief Engineer in the Jubbulpore line of the East Indian, and did good service in the Punjab during the mutiny, resigned the appointment of Agent which he had held for some years, to become a member of the Railway Commission in Egypt. The Auditor, Mr. Barnett, is now acting as Agent.

The proprietors have increased in number from 62,608 to 63,228. The insignificant number of those who held stock or shares in India has become still less, owing to purchases for transfer to the Home Registers as a remittance : the Europeans being reduced from 407 to 293, and the Native from 390 to 367. The proportion of stock held in India is about 1·50 per cent. of the whole.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Railway.</th><th colspan="6">Number of Shareholders on 31st December 1876.</th><th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Number of Debenture Holders.</th><th rowspan="3">Total Number of Proprietors on the 31st December 1876.</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Registered in England.</th><th colspan="3">In India.</th></tr>
<tr><th>With Stock or Shares to the Amount of 1,000l. and upwards.</th><th>With Stock or Shares of less Amount than 1,000l.</th><th>Total in England.</th><th>Europeans.</th><th>Natives.</th><th>Total in India.</th><th>Bonds.</th><th>Stock.</th></tr>
<tr><td>East India..........................</td><td>7,201</td><td>8,558</td><td>16,059</td><td>103</td><td>149</td><td>252</td><td>586</td><td>864</td><td>17,761</td></tr>
<tr><td>Great Indian Peninsula...</td><td>5,670</td><td>7,656</td><td>13,326</td><td>68</td><td>125</td><td>193</td><td>534</td><td>1,523</td><td>15,576</td></tr>
<tr><td>Madras ....</td><td>3,145</td><td>4,257</td><td>7,402</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>24</td><td>—</td><td>7,426</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ....</td><td>2,470</td><td>3,885</td><td>6,355</td><td>9</td><td>38</td><td>47</td><td>1</td><td>—</td><td>6,403</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ....</td><td>3,447</td><td>5,376</td><td>8,823</td><td>48</td><td>11</td><td>59</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>8,882</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Indian....................</td><td>941</td><td>1,454</td><td>2,395</td><td colspan="3">No register in India.</td><td>—</td><td>142</td><td>2,537</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eastern Bengal..................</td><td>704</td><td>954</td><td>1,658</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>199</td><td>1,936</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oude and Rohilkund ......</td><td>1,095</td><td>1,398</td><td>2,493</td><td>46</td><td>24</td><td>70</td><td>—</td><td>144</td><td>2,707</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total......</td><td>24,673</td><td>33,538</td><td>58,571</td><td>293</td><td>367</td><td>660</td><td>1,185</td><td>2,872</td><td>68,228</td></tr>
</table>

NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES AND VEHICLES owned by the GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Railway Company.</th><th colspan="3">Locomotives.</th><th colspan="2">Passenger Carriage.</th><th colspan="2">Goods Trucks. and Waggons.</th><th rowspan="2">Total Number of Vehicles on 31st Dec. 1876.</th></tr>
<tr><th>Former Number.</th><th>Added or Withdrawn in 1876.</th><th>Total Number, 31st Dec 1876.</th><th>Former Number.</th><th>Added in 1876.</th><th>Former Number</th><th>Added or Deducted in 1876</th></tr>
<tr><td>East Indian ....</td><td>515</td><td>†—4</td><td>511</td><td>954</td><td>28</td><td>6,664</td><td>37</td><td>7,683</td></tr>
<tr><td>Great Indian Peninsula......</td><td>345</td><td>—</td><td>345</td><td>1,312</td><td>2</td><td>6,681</td><td>—2</td><td>7,993</td></tr>
<tr><td>Madras ....</td><td>128</td><td>—</td><td>128</td><td>383</td><td>8</td><td>3,205</td><td>—</td><td>3,596</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ....</td><td>85</td><td>—5</td><td>80</td><td>295</td><td>—</td><td>2,739</td><td>—31</td><td>3,003</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi...</td><td>156</td><td>—</td><td>156</td><td>509</td><td>25</td><td>2,995</td><td>—68</td><td>3,461</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Indian ....</td><td>*60</td><td>+42</td><td>93</td><td>226</td><td>116</td><td>‡936</td><td>+520</td><td>1,675</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eastern Bengal ....</td><td>43</td><td>—</td><td>43</td><td>167</td><td>+3</td><td>707</td><td>—6</td><td>870</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oude and Rohilkund ....</td><td>62</td><td>+7</td><td>69</td><td>302</td><td>+20</td><td>1,200</td><td>+294</td><td>1,816</td></tr>
</table>

* 9 locomotives sold to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

† 2 sold, 2 condemned.

‡ 123 goods vehicles sold to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE RAILWAYS.

It appears by the foregoing returns that, out of a total of 107,036 persons employed on the 6,624 open miles of railway on the 30th September last, 101,254 were Natives, 3,032 were Europeans, and 2,750 East Indians. The number of deaths amongst the Europeans was 60 or about 2 per cent., amongst the East Indians 34 or 1·24 per cent., during the preceding twelve months.

The Europeans, it will be seen, form only 2·83 per cent. of the whole number employed. It is not probable that this proportion will be materially reduced, and it is certain that there will always by a number of Europeans of the mechanical class who will reside many years if not all their lives, in India, and raise a progeny there. I have not been able to obtain a complete return of the number and ages of the children now in India belonging to the European servants of the Railway Companies, but information as to these points and as to the means available for their education has been called for. We shall then be in a position to judge whether some more perfect arrangement than that which now exists may not be made for their bringing up. Not only should they receive mental and religious instruction, but their health and physical training should be attended to. There cannot be a doubt that European children who are allowed to remain in the plains of India until they reach maturity will be reduced to a feeble and flaccid condition, and that a second generation would degenerate still more. It is important, therefore, if they are to remain in India, that, both on their own account and in the interests of their adopted country, the opportunity should be given them of growing up as strong in mind and body as circumstances will permit. Where Europe is out of the question, attention will naturally be turned to one of the hill stations, as a more suitable place than the stifling towns of the plains, for the purposes of training children of this class. One or two boarding schools might, with the aid of the Government and the Companies, be established in some well selected situation, as central as possible, and the European and perhaps the East Indian railway employes would probably be glad to contribute their quota of the expense.

Some idea of the numbers to be provided for, and of the existing means of education, may be formed by a return relating to the East Indian Railway, the only one which has been obtained. It appears from this that at 32 stations there are 940 European children, and at 42 stations 749 half caste children, of all ages, being 1,689 in all ; that schools are provided at 13 stations, and that 34 stations are without them ; that at the 13 stations there are 593 European and 509 half-caste children, 1,102 in all. There are thus 347 European and 240 half-caste children who have no schools to go to, and who are dependent on parental or private teaching. The total number of European employes on the East Indian Railway is 929, and East Indians 466, so that the average proportion of children to adults is in the case of Europeans not quite 1 per cent., and in the case of East Indians ·62 per cent. Applying the same proportion to the whole of the railway employes in India, there would be about 3,000 European children, and 1,870 East Indian, to be brought up. A considerable number of these would be infants, or under five years of age, and consequently not eligible for a public institution. But a large number still remain. We shall know the exact number when the returns called for are made. In the meantime it may be worth while to consider, in all its bearings, the whole question of the training of these Indian born English children. I may mention that doubts have already been raised as to the character of the education given. The Archdeacon of Calcutta, after visiting the railway schools in Upper India, expressed his opinion that the education given "is not up to the standard taught in the English National Schools," and he doubts whether it fully qualifies the boys "for the occupations suitable to their "stations in life." At Bombay, on the other hand, the education is reported to have been fairly successful. There, boarding schools have been already established, as well as night schools for the elder boys who are engaged during the day in the workshops.

The Europeans composing the class to which I have been referring have generally been well conducted and steady. Their pay is good, and they are provided with suitable dwellings and various means of recreation and amusement. If they resist the temptation of drink, they have a fair prospect before them of competence and success. Harmony and good feeling has prevailed between the men and their superiors, but occasionally questions have arisen which have produced a little excitement and irritation. There was an example of this last year, but all misunderstanding was soon removed by tact and forbearance. In June the European guards and drivers of the East Indian Railway expressed their discontent with the arrangements under which they were employed. They complained that their pay, which was reduced when the traffic fell off, had not been restored to its former figure when the traffic improved ; that they were not treated fairly with regard to overtime, Sunday allowances, promotion, &c. Meetings were held, and the men were brought face to face with Mr. Campbell. They were respectful, and he received their reasonable representations with consideration and good temper. Captain Wallace, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government, who had been appointed to investigate the cause of the discontent, acted also with great discretion, and was the means of bringing the matter to a satisfactory settlement. Admitted wrongs were redressed, a proper understanding was come to, and certain questions were reserved for consideration. It was also agreed that an attempt should be made to establish a uniform system of pay and allowances on all the railways. This would be very desirable, and the experience which has now been gained should not make it difficult to decide on what would be the best arrangement. The chief points seem to be to fix a reasonable rate of wages at starting, and to allow continuous good service to be rewarded by increased pay up to a proper maximum, to settle what is a fair day's work, and to guard against excessive overtime, which overtaxes a mans' strength, and leads to the imperfect performance of his duty. This is a subject which will, no doubt, engage the attention of the next Conference.

The East Indian is the only Company which at present has contributed any of its revenue to a provident fund. On that line the fund has proved to be a great boon. The contribution is made out of the excess net profits over 6 per cent., both the Government and the Company agreeing to give up a proportionate amount of their surplus profits. The intended effect of the grant is to give every subscriber (and each servant when engaged is now compelled to be a subscriber) a personal interest in the success of the undertaking. A sum of 45,000*l.* has been contributed to the fund by the above method. The grant last year was upwards of 20,000*l.* Other Companies, it may be hoped, will likewise be in a position before long to confer a similar benefit on their officers and servants.

With regard to Native servants, I have only to observe, generally, that careful selection in the first instance, and proper training afterwards, have produced their natural fruits. Steadiness, self-possession, and other moral qualities, of which they are usually thought to be deficient, improve, and we have now many examples of well qualified drivers and pointsmen. Their competency as skilled workmen, whether as artificers, mechanicians, forgers, &c., has already been demonstrated by experience. Although requiring more skill and closer attention to work, the Native drivers and shunters appear to give more satisfaction than the guards, at least in Bengal. They are described as "strongly built men, and smart and intelligent." Mr. Campbell the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, takes great pains in preparing them for their work. He is disposed to place confidence in them and, after trial and experience, he advocates their increased employment.

ACCIDENTS.

The usual return of accidents for the past year has not yet been received from India. I am unable, therefore, to give more than an imperfect summary of those cases which have from time to time been reported by the Agents of the Companies. The most disastrous accident was one which occurred on the Madras line, near Amboor, at 2 o'clock on Christmas morning. The mail train and a special goods train were to have passed at that station ; but the driver of the mail train, forgetting that he had to meet the special, drove through the station, at which no signal seems to have been exhibited, and came into collision with the special two miles further on. One composite, two third class, and three waggons were smashed, and 12 lives were lost, ten passengers being killed on the spot. The driver, station master, and assistant station master were prosecuted and punished by fines and imprisonment.

One or two malicious attempts to injure and upset trains have been made. On the East Indian Railway a rail was removed from a culvert just before the mail on the night of the 11th August was expected. The attempt was, happily, discovered by the driver of a light pilot engine which happened that evening to be passing in front of the train. A similar attempt was made on the Eastern Bengal, and the motive was traced to be that of revenge for injury done to the crops by the railway. On the Madras and South Indian lines the same attemps were made.

On the Oudh and Rohilkund, damages was caused by the sparks from an engine, and an action was brought against the Company to recover the loss. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs by the Assistant Commissioner before whom the case was tried, and confirmed by the Commissioner of the District, on the ground that the Company possessed no legislative power to use locomotives. Strange though this reason may appear, it seems that there was ground for it. In order that, in future, all doubts may be removed, it has been suggested that the now Railway Bill about to be introduced into the Legislative Council for consolidating all existing Acts relating to Indian Railways should contain a clause by which the power to use locomotives on railways should be distinctly given.

On the South Indian, a child fell out of a carriage while the train was in motion. The mother jumped out after it, and both were picked uninjured. On the same line, a cow-catcher was the means of saving a human being. A Native woman, who afterwards said she was tired of life, placed herself between the rails just as a train approached. She was caught up by the cow-catcher, and pitched, unhurt on the side of the line.

One fatal accident occurred to a Native on the Punjab line, through his own misdemeanour. He travelled some distance on the buffer of a waggon, and on jumping off when the train was approaching a station, with a view, it is supposed, of evading payment of his fare, was run over and killed.

Although unable to give more than the summary contained in the subjoined table I am able to say, judging from the detailed returns relating to one or two lines, that the system of reporting and investigating accidents is very complete. Whether it be that a cooly employed in carrying materials or in excavating gravel is injured, that a workman is hurt in the shops, that a bungalow takes fire, that injectors of an engine fail or a rod breaks, each case is noticed and reported as carefully as when a serious collision takes place or when a train is derailed. And this is quite right as a rule. The nature of an accident is apt to be judged solely by its actual results ; but the grossest blunder may be less serious in its effects than a trivial mistake. A loose rail or an imperfect tyre may cause greater loss of life than the gap in a bridge or a collision between two trains. A signaller may give a wrong signal, and an accident may only be averted by the watchfulness of the driver. The investigation of an accident should have reference to the future as well as to the past, the object being to provide prospective safeguards as well as to detect blunders or neglect of duty. It becomes, therefore, often quite as important to inquire into what are regarded as trivial accidents and narrow escapes, as to take up the more serious cases. Nor should those which happen so frequently to passengers, and especially to railway servants, through causes within their control, be passed over, for even while individual sufferers may be at fault, checks might be used against negligence and recklessness on their part.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ABOUT noon, on Saturday, a shocking murder was committed in a house situated in Mofuz Khan's Gardens, the murderer, a Mahomedan named Cassim Saib, afterwards putting an end to his own life by cutting his throat. Cassim Saib had come down from Hyderabad about a year ago to exercise his profession as a prize fighter in Madras, and seems to have been successful in this line of business. He was employed under Tippoo Saib, the husband of the unfortunate woman who was murdered and a butcher by trade; and appears to have committed the brutal murder from motives of revenge. Up to a short time ago, he enjoyed the confidence of his employer, and was even allowed to live in his house. But this confidence he abused by attempting to rob Tippoo Saib. Meera Bee, the deceased, brought his dishonest actions to the knowledge of her husband, and Cassim Saib's privileges were accordingly curtailed. In revenge he went to Tippoo Saib's house on Saturday, and finding the woman, Meera Bee, alone, attempted at first to cut her throat. Failing this, as the unfortunate woman struggled with him for a time, the wretch cut her abdomen open with a razor ; and, as she was *enciente* at the time, the poor child also met with a sad and untimely death. After committing this double murder Cassim Saib put an end to his existence by cutting his throat, from ear to ear, with a razor. The inquest was held shortly after. We would draw attention to the disgraceful way in which Cassim Saib's body was exposed in the street ; after the inquest was held, it was placed in the open road, where it was surrounded by a large crowd of natives. The throat, which was almost severed, was being eaten into by ants and vermin and the body was beginning to stink. It lay almost naked on the road and presented a ghastly spectacle. Some arrangements should have been made for speedily removing the body for burial, or placing it in some spot away from the vulgar gaze.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Meera Bee had died from an incised wound on her abdomen caused by Cassim Saib, who had thereby committed culpable homicide amounting to murder : that the child had "died from exhaustion under such circumstances," and that Cassim Saib had committed suicide.—*Madras Athenæum.*

AN INDIAN "CLAIMANT."

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, MEERUT.
SEPT. 16, 1877.

RAJA RUGHBEER SING, plaintiff, *vs.* RANEE DHURRUM KOER and RANEE KAMLA KOER, defendants.

Plaintiff's Counsel.—Mr. T. Newton, Barrister.
Defendant's Counsel.—Baboo K. M. Chatterjee, Barrister.

RANI DHARM KOER, DEFENDANT, ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION.

I REMEMBER my marriage with Rajah Rughoobir Singh, fifteen years ago. I was then 11 years old. On my marriage I came to my husband's at Landhoura. Stopped there for two months, then returned to my house at Srinuggur. I had then no brothers nor sisters. During those two months I lived at Landhoura in the same house in which I now live. My husband was fourteen years old when he married me. During those two months my husband remained at Landhoura. My gowna took place three years after my marriage. At my gowna I had a sister two years, and another four or five months old. Since my gowna I have been living at my husband's house at Landhoura. My husband had come from Benares at the gowna. After staying at Landhoura for a month my husband went back to Benares. Some three or four months after, my husband returned again from Benares. He had come perhaps on two months' leave, and then returned to Benares. After a time, don't know how long after, he left Benares for good, and came back to Landhoura. I am now 27 or 28 years old. When I came to Landhoura just after my marriage my husband did not use to come to me, or to speak to me. Of course I used to see him then. So was the case when my husband came at my gowna. When he came back from Benares after three or four months he used to visit me. The management of the estate was given up by the Court of Wards when the Rajah left Benares for good. Some seven or eight months after, the Rajah fell sick. He suffered for four months ; he used to spit blood in coughing. He was confined to his bed for eleven days. A hakim treated him. Another hakim from Saharunpore also treated him. He was first under the treatment of a Bengalee Baboo and Golam Hyder, and afterwards under that of the Saharunpore hakim. Lastly, the Doctor Sahib was sent for, but that gentleman arrived after his death. While he was confined to his bed he remained at first in the male apartment, but for the last two days preceding his death he was brought into the zenana. He was insensible only for one night, the night preceding his death. He died at 12 o'clock the next morning. While the Rajah was sick, and he remained in the male apartments, I and Rani Kamla Koer used to go to see him. I knew Pradhan Nuthoo Singh. He and Sahib Singh were at Landhoura while the Rajah was sick. I lived in the same zenana house with Rani Kamla Koer, but in different rooms, I mean in different dalans, just one after the other, as here we are. In the inner dalan I had my cot, in the outer Rani Kamla Koer and my husband had theirs. Those dalans were as open as the sehdarre we are now in. In that outer dalan there he died. He was taken down on the cot about an hour before his death. Nuthoo Singh, and Sahib Singh, and servants were there at the time. Nuthoo Singh and Sahib Singh were there during that time. I was all the time in the inner dalan. So long as the Rajah was in the male apartments the outsiders had free access to him, but since he was taken into the zenana the outsiders had no access, the servants of course had. I could see from the inner dalan what passed in the outer. I did not hear any report of the Rajah's being alive after his death. I can well recognise my husband. The Rajah was a strongly built young man. He had very large and beautiful eyes. He did not twitch or wink. He had no mark on his face nor on his body. He was neither tall nor short, no defect in his hands or feet. I have just seen the plaintiff, and seen him well. He is not the Rajah. There is not even any resemblance between him and the Rajah. He was a very handsome man. I say this on all conscience, not at all under any sort of compulsion. I am not at all grieved to see the plaintiff. I did not cry at all. I am sorry for this, that they are trying to make a dead man alive.

[The witness throughout gave her deposition in a very clear voice, and she answered all questions at once without the least hesitation. She denied the plaintiff to be her husband in a clear, indignant tone. She had gone a few paces to see the plaintiff through an aperture made by consent of counsel on both sides in a screen about three inches square, and when she resumed her seat a sort of sob was heard from behind the purdah.]

I know the two women who are sitting with me behind the screen. One is named Kookum Konwar, the other Maharaj Koonwar. They are sisters to Dhappal Singh. I had a child. The Rajah died in Bysack. The child was born in Poos. It was born some six or seven months after the Rajah's death. The child was born in full time. The child died when it was little less than two years old. I did not communicate to my parents that I was carrying. At the death of my husband my father Bahadoor Singh and my uncle Dhappal Singh, Nuwal Koonwar of Dadri, sister to Dhappal Singh, and Mussamat Golab Koer, daughter to Dhappal Singh and two female servants, came to condole with me. I was then in the family way. I did not mention it to any of them nor Rani Kamla Koer in my presence. They were on good terms with me at the time, but they fell out about a month or a month and a half after the death of the Rajah. Neither before nor after the birth of the child was *kichan* sent by my parents, nor any presents in ornaments. No one came to condole with me on the part of my parent

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at the death of my child. The *chatti dassottun* ceremonies had been performed of the child. Have you any mark on any part of your person indicating that you had given birth to a full grown child? (This question was objected on the other side as being intended to insult and annoy the witness.) Have you any objection to allow Mussammat Maharaj Koer and Kookum Koer to examine your person? (This question is as well disallowed.)

Here Mr. Newton asked the court to permit the plaintiff to ask a few questions himself, and the counsel on both sides did not object. The court consented to the proposal, and observed that it will not only give an opportunity to the witness to identify the plaintiff, supposing he is really the Rajah Rughoobir Singh as he states himself to be by his voice, but also enable him to put such questions which might be known only to the Rajah and his wife, and by which the plaintiff might succeed in establishing his identity. Every encouragement bordering on persuasion was given to the plaintiff, but in spite of such encouragement, the plaintiff could hardly be prevailed upon to come near the screen behind which the Rani witness was sitting, and when he did come up he could not sit facing the screen as he was desired to do, but sat with his back turned towards it and his tongue tied was so that he could not speak a single word, and began perspiring. After repeated assurances on the part of the plaintiff's counsel and of the Court he could speak only a few almost inaudible words, and when pressed to speak out as he would to his own wife, he could not muster up the courage necessary to do so, and with his eyes bent down, and his back still towards the screen, muttered, "I had given her a white pearl necklace. Why dont you put that question to the Rani? I had given her also a choonree. Three choonries. (The witness from behind the screen, What does this man say?) Now turn your face and speak to her. The witness without changing his position said, "I had given her also a square looking-glass from which twelve faces could be seen." When the plaintiff failed to address the Rani as he was desired to do, the court asked if her husband Rajah Rughoobir had given her a pearl necklace? Ans. It is all false. I do not know what a choonree is. And why would this man bring me a looking glass or a pearl necklace? I had them at my own house. The Rani now addressed the plaintiff. "Well, will you say, what you brought for yourself?" The witness muttered out. A Banarasee doputta. The Rani, "That is also false."

To Defendant's Counsel.—I said before that the body of the Rajah was taken away three or four ghantas after death. By ghanta I mean ghurri, eight or nine ghurris make a pahar. I reported the birth of my son Jug Prakrash Singh to Government. I do not know if at the birth of that son, and on reporting the fact to Government, the Landhoura estate was again taken charge of by the Court of Wards. At Landhoura they strike the hour by ghurris.

To Court.—The Rajah breathed his last as he was lying on the ground. I was then in the same dalan with him and I observed he breathed his last. He had the death struggle, and then his limbs dropped down as of a dead man. I did not observe through what organ his life passed off after the death of the Rajah. I can't say how many days after the Tahsildar of Roorkee came to me, and enquired as to how the Rajah died and how old I was. I told him how he had died, and also told him my age. He did not enquire nor did I tell him that I was carrying a child, or that the Raja had left any prospect of a child. I was then 16 years old, and so I told him. I nursed the child so long as it was alive. I do not know, nor have I ever seen the two women who are sitting with me behind the screen (Maharaj Koor and Newal Koor). I had been served with a summons in this case by a woman who had concealed her face, and opened but one eye as she gave the summons. I cannot therefore recognise any of these two women as the server of the summons.

Would you be pleased if you now see your son alive? Can a dead man be alive. But would you be pleased if through God's dispensation you were to see your son alive? I rejoice to see him so long as he was alive, but now as he is dead whose face would I rejoice to see?

Would you accept as your son, if I would produce before you one exactly resembling him in features and in voice? I would not even then accept him as my son, for I had seen him to die before my own eyes, and I cannot believe him to be again alive.

Suppose the members of your family and those of the Chotee Ranee's family were to swear positively that the plaintiff is your son, would you accept him? Well, if the dead could be made alive, and if all were to acknowledge their dead to be alive again, I would.

Would you believe the plaintiff to be our son, if he could mention any mark on your body? Not even then. I have no mark on my body, and if I had, I would rather believe that he had heard of it.

Would you accept the plaintiff as your son if he were to answer rightly any questions that you might ask him, and which might be known to no other person but yourself and your son? Put any question you please, but he is *not* my son. No ceremonies are performed during conception, but there are ceremonies which are performed after the birth of a child in our family. Among us we feed Brahmins, give alms to the poor, entertain our relatives, perform the *chatti* and *dosottan* ceremonies, get up a natch party and do all rejoicings. All these were performed at the birth of my son Rughoobir Singh. We get a horoscope also written. Brij Lall Pundit wrote the horoscope of my son. The horoscope is at Landhoura. The Chotee Ranee was carrying when her husband died. Who would not know of such a thing in one's own family? I first heard of it from a female by name Mohinee in attendance on her. She was a risident of Landhoura, and is now dead.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

A JOURNEY TO PLEVNA.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

PLEVNA, Aug. 15.

DURING my preceding journey to this locality the dust was actually stifling, but now this light, spongy dust is changed to a sticky mud, and the lowering clouds afford an equally strong contrast to the blazing sun of that time. It has been raining at intervals for the past 60 hours, and the Russian transport trains plough through the deeply-furrowed roads in a dismal way that adds an additional atom of depression to the spirit of the traveller. I have referred to the defects of the Russian Road Department in previous communications, but the fact is so continually before one during a season like the present that it is difficult to avoid referring to the subject in every letter from the field. There appears to be a species of lethargy settling over the Russian camps, and it is difficult to fathom the cause of it. It may be the natural sequence to the fierce energy which was manifested during the six weeks succeeding the passage of the Danube; it may also be attributed to "the calm before the storm;" or there may remain another reason, the result of a conclusion that a second campaign is necessary for the conquest of Turkey, in which case there would be no necessity for pushing operations the offensive being confined to the sieges of Silistria, Rustchuck, and Widin, until Spring arrives again. It is becoming very evident to the most casual observer in the field that the maintenance of the Russian army will be exceedingly difficult during the approaching winter unless it is cantoned within easy reach of the Danube, therefore, should a second campaign be already decided upon, sound policy would not press the Russian troops forward when they would in all probability be withdrawn again to go into winter quarters—an operation which would be demoralizing to the troops and cruel to the Bulgarians in the evacuated districts, inasmuch as the first thing the latter do when the Russians occupy a village is to proceed to plunder the houses of their Moslem neighbours and render themselves subject in every way to the unsparing vengeance of the Bashi-Bazouks, should they again fall into their power. When I left Bucharest it was fully believed in some quarters that a second campaign had already been decided upon, but that the Imperial Guard would be sent to the front at once, an apparent inconsistency, as there are troops enough in Bulgaria to hold the positions occupied at present, and the others would only increase the burden of maintenance through the coming autumn and winter. On the other hand, the Spring was exceedingly wet and backward, and this naturally leads one to expect a dry and late season in the autumn, and it is possible that the Russians will reckon upon this probability, and endeavour to accomplish their purposes this year. The present condition of the roads leads the observer in the field to take a gloomy view of the prospects for an autumnal campaign, but affairs may brighten up with the returning sun and dry roads. Should the Russians take warning by this wet weather and its effects upon their transport service, and at once set themselves to repair roads and bridges so as to be prepared for autumnal rains, they may accomplish vast results before the final close of operations for the winter, especially should the coming season be similar to the last. In the past year we had in this section of Europe a series of snowstorms in November, which would prevent operations in the field; but after a fortnight of this there was an uninterrupted season of splendid campaigning weather until the middle of January. The Russian character appears to be very impressionable, and the disaster at Plevna, coupled with the impossibility of moving artillery and heavy trains, has undoubtedly produced a feeling of depression which will disappear with the return of sunshine and the resumption of active operations, should they be undertaken.

The operations against Rustchuck are very puzzling; the troops recently surrounding, or partially surrounding, that fortress have been withdrawn, so that the Russians now stretch in a line from a point on the Danube opposite Priapan in Roumania to a position east of Tirnova, while the Turks are free to move in and out of Rustchuck. Numerous heavy guns are mounted on the Roumanian side of the Danube opposite to Rustchuck, and they are continually moving others down from the reserve store at Baniasi, on the railway to Bucharest. It may be the intention to open a tremendous fire from all these guns at once, and attempt an assault under cover of their fire. Such an attack, if properly timed and executed at the moment when the garrison were taken by surprise and somewhat shaken by the tremendous shells pouring into them might result in the capture of important positions around Rustchuck, from which other operations might be successfully attempted. The Turks manifest no disposition to take the offensive on the line from Rustchuck to Tirnova, and, as the Russians apparently intend remaining on the defensive until affairs are settled around Plevna, there is no immediate probability of anything of importance occurring on that line. The Russians still remain on the defensive on the southern side of the Balkan Passes; the Grand Duke's headquarters at present are at Gorny Studen, between Bela and Bulgareni, on the high road to Plevna, and they were expecting to move to Bulgareni in a few days for the attack upon Plevna. The rain has, however, delayed the movement of troops to such an extent that this attack may be deferred a week longer.

In Sistova considerable activity was observable in the Supply Department, the streets being filled with long trains of loaded waggons proceeding to the front. A number of wounded remain here, scattered through the town in the deserted Turkish houses, while one large mosque has been converted into a hospital. When I left there on the 13th for the Russian army around Plevna we commenced descending the tremendous hill towards the Danube, and after completing one-fourth of the descent all further progress was arrested by a train of waggons. For four hours I watched the passage of that line of struggling horses and creaking waggons toiling up the steep ascent over a stone pavement slippery from the recent rains. This train was composed entirely of four-wheeled peasants' carts from Russia, drawn by two small horses attached to each cart. The harness in many cases consisted simply of a breast-strap of leather, or raw hide, and two traces. Some of the horses had shoes on the front feet, others had one shoe, and the rest none at all. They tugged their heavy loads up the hill, falling upon their knees every five yards upon an average, but rising again with skin unbroken, and by twisting and turning from side to side of the narrow street, dragged themselves and their burdens slowly along. It was very painful to watch those faithful horses all those long weary hours, and one wondered why no attempt was made to make the ascent easy and expeditious by doubling the teams or providing extra horses for this enormous hill. I have never seen any evidences of ingenuity in the Russian operations, no little devices or inventions to smooth over obstacles; everything, on the contrary, goes by "main strength and awkwardness," to use a homely but expressive adage. The Cossacks are shrewd enough in providing themselves and their horses with the necessaries of life, but beyond this one looks in vain for fertility of resource under the pressure of difficulties. At last I found a passage for my horse and waggon, and upon reaching the edge of the town a few hundred yards from the foot of the hill, discovered another street, by which I could have descended without delay four hours before!

From Sistova the road winds along the shore of the Danube until a point is reached about ten miles from the town where it turns off at right angles to the left, and follows the windings of the valleys until the River Osma (or Osem) is reached, where it joins the main *chaussee* from Bela to Plevna. At the village of Buzurluk I was overtaken by a heavy storm of rain, and sought shelter in a deserted Turkish house by the roadside; the windows and doors had been removed by the thrifty Bulgarian residents, but there was room for my servants and the horses, and it was a welcome refuge in a stormy night. Soon after we were comfortably ensconced in our quarters the chief man of the village made an official visit, and remonstrated with me for taking up a temporary residence in such a place, and insisted that I should come to his house. But my previous experiences of Bulgarian and Roumanian village dwellings led me to prefer the deserted house, especially as it was constructed of clay and straw, while the others were almost universally built of mud and the refuse of the farmyard, mixed with grass, consequently the odour is not particularly pleasant, while the "best bed" consists of a carpet laid on the floor and well populated with fleas. The village magnate declared the "police" would be horrified and the village reputation for hospitality utterly ruined, if I persisted in my insane resolution; but, at the risk of all this damage, I retained my quarters, when the "Mayor" sent two watchmen to protect my improvised hotel, as a compromise, and to guard his village against any further loss of reputation by his subjects carrying off some of my property.

The atmosphere of the country passed over by the Russian transport trains is not salubrious, as the dead horses and cattle left lying by the roadside where they fall, and it only needs the starting of some epidemic to sweep the Russian soldiers away like leaves in autumn, in consequence of the poisoned air of the roads and camps, where no sanitary regulations are enforced. His Excellency the Mayor called in the morning and informed me that his name was Geordan Milanovich Odealani, that he same here from the Tirnova district by order of the Turks ten years ago; after getting a little property together he was driven away by the Circassians to another village, and again sent here when fairly established in that second home. He says that this village of Buzurluck has been "cleaned out" by the Circassians four times in the ten years which have elapsed since he came here the first time from Tirnova. He complained that his children were growing up without any means of attending church or school, and that there was no means of establishing either in his village. He then requested me to intercede for him with the Grand Duke Nicholas and endeavour to interest that dignitary in his behalf, all of which I promised to do, whereupon he kissed my hand and insisted upon making all of his dirty-faced children do the same, winding up by offering to let me have one of them as a page, to take him wherever I went, an offer which was "respectfully declined with thanks." Rain continuing to fall, I decided to remain in my doorless and windowless residence until the following morning, after being informed by two fellow correspondents just from the camps before Plevna, that the roads were impassable, and that there was no possible chance of any battle occurring for the next week.

About noon a Cossack came along inquiring for 40 head of cattle that had been stolen from a transport camp near the village; he did not know whether they had been taken by Turkish scouts or by another squad of Russians short of provisions. Soon after the Cossacks had disappeared a Bulgarian man and woman came crying and stated that some Russian soldiers had carried off their cooking kettles, and begged me to have them returned immediately! They evidently considered me an important individual as I had spent 15f. in the village, but I lost some of this dignity when they found that I could not recover lost soupkettles. The uncomfortable reflection then intruded itself upon my mind as to whether the two watchmen stationed around my castle the preceding night had been placed there to protect my luggage or to prevent my decamping with some of the kitchen furniture of the villagers. In the afternoon two Bulgarians returned to the hamlet who had made their escape from the Turks at Rustchuck. Two months ago the Turkish authorities requisitioned 60 carts and 120 bullocks from the five villages lying near Buzurluk (including this place) and carried away 60 Bulgarians to drive the oxen. At Rustchuck they were imprisoned to prevent their escaping to the Russian lines, and the two returned Bulgarians state that their comrades are still in gaol; they assert that the Circassians have killed 200 of the Christian inhabitants of Hustchuck and burnt their houses, also declaring that they saw some of the 200 killed before they made their escape. When asked how many Turks were in Rustchuck, they replied, the number was so great that they could give no idea whatever of the force. There was quite a dramatic scene when the two men met their families, and the relatives of the other 58 crowded around to learn what had become of their protectors. This straggling little village of thatched huts owns at present over 200 cattle, and a much larger number of sheep, while there are not 100 houses in the place. About a dozen of the younger citizens openly assert their preference for the Turks over the Russians, but this sentiment is not shared by their fellows.

The sun having made its appearance once more, at noon of the 15th I left the village of Buzurluk, *en route* to the head-quarters before Plevna. About two miles from the former place is the large village of Istidzar, where there is a church and school, which the Mayor of Buzurluk can avail himself of for his children without beseeching the Grand Duke Nicholas to do something in his behalf. A mile from Istidzar the road descends into the valley of the River Osma (or Osem of the Bulgarians). A few straggling rifle pits have been dug along the first range of hills flanking the road to Plevna, and two slight epaulments thrown up for field guns to protect a retreat if necessary; on the left, in the valley, is Bulgareni, where the Grand Duke is to establish his head-quarters during the expected battle of Plevna. As I commenced crossing this level plain, bounding the river on each side, I actually found that a little bridge had been built across a bottomless pit since my last visit, but, alas, this had exhausted the engineering skill of the force protecting the river bridge, and we soon began splashing through trackless mud which extended all the way to the river. Fortunately for the Muscovites around Plevna, this valley (about a mile in width) has a surface soil of rich alluvium about one foot in thickness, with a hard sub-stratum of clay, which prevents the sea of mud from becoming impassable. Had the Valley of the Osmo been of the usual formation the Plevna Army would have become very hungry before a transport train could have passed it after the recent rains. The Osma is crossed by a single stone bridge 100 ft. long, which has the appearance of being a hundred years old; the stone roadway is already damaged, and, although the Russians have been there more than six weeks, there is no other crossing than this antiquated old bridge near Bulgareni. What would be the result of a retreat over this single structure, only wide enough for one vehicle, and with a high pointed centre arch, which renders the two ascents towards the recent very difficult to surmount with a heavy load? Approaches have been stopped down to the low-water level for two new bridges, but these approaches are now 4ft. under water. Hence this style of engineering may be appreciated by the fact that had the bridges been completed before the last rains they would have been swept away. The new structures are to be only a few feet apart, hence if the upper one is carried away by a freshet it will take the other with it. There is ample space in the valley to separate the two bridges so as to prevent such an accident. This old bridge was covered at each end with a sticky coating of mud, a foot in depth, which held the waggon wheels like a vice; a squad of soldiers was stationed there all day to lift transports through this viscous mud, when they might have cleared it away entirely in 20 minutes with half-a-dozen shovels! After crossing the Osma the Biela-Plevna *chaussee* is reached, which runs along the foot of a range of hills parallel to the river. A few badly located epaulments have been hastily thrown up along these heights to protect guns defending a retreat along this *chaussee*. The Military critic would naturally conclude from an examination of Russian roads and earthworks that their spades were made of gold and a drop of Muscovite perspiration as costly as a liquefied diamond. And yet this hardy, powerful soldiers are good workers, patient, and willing to do whatever they are told, but there is no one to tell them. Immense transport trains are encountered day after day without a single officer in charge; it speaks volumes for the Russian soldier that the transport service is as good as it is, for he has no officer to give him any orders or to see that he does his duty. The Osma, at ordinary low water, is unfordable for waggons or artillery, and at present it is very deep and rapid. The field telegraph has been extended along the *chaussee* from Biela to the head-quarters before Plevna. It is, like all the Russian field lines, very well constructed. This telegraph line has been put up since the last battle around Plevna and its constructions argues an intention to push operations in this quarter and to hold all the ground occupied.

The night of the 15th I spent at the village of Vino, bivouacking in the yard of a Bulgarian peasant said to be worth £30,000 sterling; he has 8,000 sheep and many cattle, his yards are filled with immense stacks of wheat, oats, barley, and hay, and yet he refused to sell me a sack of grain for my horses. No reason whatever was assigned, as I offered any price he would name. These stupid Bulgarians should sell everything they can get cash for, so as to have something in hand in case the Turks return driven them from their homes. The longer an unprejudiced foreigner sojourns among these Eastern Christians the less sympathy he has for them. The Russians express the utmost contempt for both Roumanians and Bulgarians, and many of them are asking why they should fight for such people. This morning I left Vino and reached the Russian head-quarters in front of Plevna, whence I shall send an account of the situation and positions as soon as I have had time and opportunity to make the necessary examinations.

As a summary of my preceding observations on the Russian Army, I may state that the infantry, cavalry, and artillery are composed of excellent material; combining the rare qualities of great strength and endurance with docility, and dash in action. The officers are almost invariably good-natured, hospitable fellows, and fairly up in their routine duties; but the Staff department of engineering, camp sanitary arrangements, and transport are very inefficient. The hospitals and ambulance trains are fitted with every convenience, but the surgeons in chief do not pay sufficient attention to the sanitary condition of the camps, and there are no officers visible with the lines of quartermaster waggons, which are left to the care of the teamsters, with an occasional mounted Cossack soldier who has no authority over the drivers.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA
POREDIM, AUG. 17.

As no opportunity occurred yesterday to forward this letter, I will add a postscript to say that the sun is rapidly drying the roads, and they are now in good condition again with the exceptions particularly alluded to above in the low-lying lands. Should advantage be taken of the returning good weather to repair previous neglect, the Russians may get their lines of road in order for the autumn rains; but it is doubtful about this being done, as they seem contented to let each day take care of itself in such matters. Lieutenant-General Zotoff, commander of the 4th Corps, has replaced General Krudener in command of the Army before Plevna. The latter is universally condemned by his fellow officers for the manner in which the recent attack was made upon Plevna. The order to attack was bad enough, but the manner of executing it was still worse, the troops being dashed against the Turkish positions without any attempt to take advantage of the ground or to shelter the men. I never heard a General spoken of as General Krudener is by the Russians who were in the Plevna battle. From all accounts he "lost his head" completely during the progress of the attack. General Scobeleff has returned here from a visit to the Emperor at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Gornio Studen. He was thanked by His Majesty for his behaviour at the battle of Plevna, being the only sub-commander who succeeded in bringing away all his wounded, although he lost nearly half his men in the engagement. Many of the officers engaged are firm in the conviction that they would have taken Plevna had the attack been well planned, or even if the troops in the advance had been properly supported by the reserves after the first onset upon the Turkish lines had penetrated their defences.

The following sketch will give an idea of the Russian lines between Tirnova and the Danube at Nikopol. The Muscovite forces extend along the line of the Balkans as far as Gabrova; thence into the Shipka Pass from Gabrova they hold the line to Selvi, which is protected by a division at Bristova, west of Selvi. Thence their forces extend to within a short distance of Lovatz (which is held by the Turks), and from there northward through Yole and Slaina. The left wing of the Plevna army rests in the neighbourhood of Bogot, thence to Tatcheritza and Pelisat, where it joins the centre, which extends along the line from the latter place, passing between Tristenik and Verbitza, thence trending to the north-west near Kuprivat, where it joins the right wing, which reaches to Riben. North of Riben are the two divisions of Roumanians, said to number 20,000 men. The Turks occupy the line of hills from Lovatz to Plevna, their positions protecting the high road between these two places, and making a bend to the eastward in front of the latter town, thence turning north-west to a point near Riben. An inspection of the map shows the two opposing lines resting on opposite ranges of hills with an intervening valley across which the Russians must move in attacking the Turkish intrenchments. The Turks are believed here to number 70,000 men, with 200 guns. The Russian officers express the utmost confidence in their ability to take Plevna, but think it will be one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times.

I shall proceed at once to undertake a detailed inspection so far as may be possible of the Turkish positions.

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Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..........Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
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Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	,, 550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

VERY FINE OLD PORT ....Rs. 20 per dozen.
FINE OLD SOLERAS SHERRY .... ,, 20 do.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23	0
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	17	0
Sparkling White	,,	36	0
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER DRY ,,	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage		78	0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

CHRISTIANA BEER......Rs. 6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

LONDON CLUB SHERRY	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
VERY FINE OLD PORT	,, 24	,,
BEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25	,,

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND G. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Les Canons	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 40	,,
Do. do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 8	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 4-8	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 2-12	,, Pts.

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*** Stars FROMY and ROGER'S Cognac...Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

Cash payments will carry a discount of 5 per cent.; special terms to Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Stores.

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St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	,, 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	[illegible]	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Rauenthal	,, 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marcobrunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dom Dechaney	,, 45	do.
Steinberg	,, 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

SEWING COTTON.

Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head.

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Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

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The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal	London, 1862.
Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour	Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award	Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER.

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

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For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
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HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON,

near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.

These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

NOTICES.

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A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and is is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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LNODON, 1874.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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Opposite the Oriental Bank,
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

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Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
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"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. ask for Moller's.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

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A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, a well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old, up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 550.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 45 .

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs 550.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse [illegible]. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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